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Smiles.

You who judge by what you see,
Often fail to judge aright;
Stars are shining solemnly
In the day as in the night.
All the day they lie concealed
By the glory of the sun;
But at eve they shine revealed
In the azure, one by one.

So the daylight of a smile
May but vail the human face,
Hiding, for a little while,
Every care and sorrow's trace.
Look beneath the outward show,
Through the sunshine to the night;
And, from what you surely know,
Learn to see and judge aright!
—*William Winter.*

Borrroboola Gha.

A stranger preached last Sunday,
And crowds of people came
To hear a two hours' sermon
With a barbarous sounding name.
'Twas all about some heathen
Thousands of miles afar,
Who lived in a land of darkness,
Called Borrroboola Gha.

So well their wants he pictured
That when the plate was passed
Each listener felt his pocket,
And goodly sums were cast;
For all must lend a shoulder
To push the rolling car
That carried light and comfort
To Borrroboola Gha.

That night their wants and sorrows
Lay heavy on my soul,
And in deep meditation
I took my morning stroll;
Till something caught my mantle
With eager grasp and wild,
And looking down with wonder
I saw a little child.

A pale and puny creature
In dirt and rags forlorn;
What could she want, I questioned,
Impatient to be gone.
With trembling voice she answered,
"We live just down the street,
And mamma she's a-dyin',
And we've nothin' left to eat."

Down in a wretched basement,
With mold upon the walls,
Through whose half-buried windows
God's sunshine never falls;
Where cold, and want, and hunger
Crouched near her as she lay,
I found a fellow-creature
Gasping her life away.

A chair, a broken table,
A bed of dirty straw,
A hearth all dark and fireless—
But these I scarcely saw,
For the mournful sight before me,
The sad and sickening show—
Oh, never had I pictured
A scene so full of woe—

The famished and the naked,
The babes that pine for bread,
The squalid group that huddled
Around the dying bed;
All this distress and sorrow
Should be in lands afar;
Was I suddenly transplanted
To Borrroboola Gha?

Ah, no! the poor and wretched
Were close beside my door,
And I had passed them heedless
A thousand times before.
Alas for the cold and hungry
That met me every day,
While all my tears were given
To the suffering far away.

There's work enough for Christians
In distant lands, we know;
Our Lord commands his servants
Through all the world to go.
Not only to the heathen;
This was his charge to them—
"Go preach the word, beginning
First at Jerusalem."

Oh, Christian, God has promised
Whoe'er to thee has given
A cup of pure cold water
Shall find reward in heaven.
Would you secure the blessing,
You need not seek it far;
Go, find in yonder hovel—
A Borrroboola Gha.
—*Religious Herald.*

THE TWO ROBERTS.

Singing softly to himself, Robert Edbury rode "over dale and over down" in the sweet stillness of the July night. Hardly a breath of air was stirring in the branches of the trees. Now and then an invisible night bird piped a solitary note to keep him company, and soft waves of light streamed over the hills as the queenly moon, well attended by her guards, rode indolently down the broad highway of heaven. The blue dome, looking soft as velvet, was, like the fabled path of love, strewn thickly with the golden kisses of the stars.

As he gained the last hill, whose summit gazed on the little watering-place which was for a few weeks to be his destination, he involuntarily drew rein and sat silent a moment, enjoying the moonlight scene. On his left an old-fashioned brick house reared its twisted chimneys aloft. So close was he to it that its sharp gables seemed to cut the air over his head, and only a strip of green lawn, bordered by horse-chestnut trees, separated him from the windows, gleaming in the moonlight.

"Scepter and crown I'd fling them down,
If I might"—

Robert Edbury hushed his song when he perceived, for the first time, his very close proximity to the house and the windows.

"The substantial home of some substantial farmer," he said to himself. "I had better move on, or his daughters may think I am serenading them."

Too late! Just then a window was opened softly overhead, and a lady's face appeared at it. In the rush of bright moonlight Robert caught sight of the long ripple of gold-gleaming hair, and was sure that the face was lovely. At any rate, the voice was.

"Robert, dear, is it you?"

For half a minute Robert Edbury was mute with surprise, and made no answer.

"It is you, Robert. Why don't you speak?"

He spoke, then, low, and with hesitation.

"How do you know it was I?"

"Of course I knew it was you." There was a flash of petulance in the sweet voice now. "Who else but you could be riding and singing in that absurd way at this hour of the night, and halting before the house? Have you a cold, Robert? Your voice sounds different from what it usually does."

"Perhaps it is the night air," answered Robert, wickedly, and getting his wits partially together. "Or I may have cracked it with singing." But still he spoke in the most subdued of tones.

"I did not expect the pleasure of speaking with you."

"The very idea of your coming up on horseback at this night hour! You know you ought not to be out. Why did you do it? Where are you going? Into Spafield?"

"To be sure."

"But what for?"

"To see a friend."

"Who is it?" came the quick response. "Not—not Nelly Cameron?"—with a shade of jealousy in the tone now. "Are the Camerons receiving this evening?"

"Not that I know of," returned Robert Edbury, promptly. "I swear to you I was not going to see Nelly Cameron. I have not spoken with a single young lady to-day, except yourself."

"Poor Robert!" and a little laugh rippled lightly on the air. "But do go. You know what your health is, and that you have no business to be riding at this time of night. You ought to take better care of yourself. You will be laid up to-morrow; your voice already sounds strange and altered. Good-night."

"One moment," cried Robert Edbury, earnestly, as he leaped from his horse, fastened the bridle to the gate, and stepped inside beneath the window, where gleamed that mysterious, enchanting face. "Won't you give me a flower—you can easily reach that clustering vine by your casement. Perhaps—perhaps I shall wish to ask you some time to forgive me some great offense. Won't you give me a flower for a token?"

"How strangely you talk. Of course I would give you a flower; but these are only honeysuckles, and you know we promised to give each other nothing but roses. But stay!"—the pretty voice caught itself. "I have a bunch of violets on my table. Would you like them?"

"Anything—anything that comes from your hand!" whispered Robert, more sincerely than he always spoke.

The bright face disappeared a moment from the window and then returned—a white hand gleamed in the moonlight.

"There, take them, and now you must go! Quick! I hear some one stirring. Suppose it should be mamma! Good-night, dear Robert."

The window was softly closed, and in an instant after Robert was groping for the violets in the wet grass. He found them where they fell. But, as they were falling, the quick eyes of Robert Edbury had discerned something, bright as a star, falling too. The small strip of grass where he had stood was entirely n the shade, hidden from the light by the large horse-chestnut trees, and he had to grope in the dark for this glittering thing. An instant's search revealed it to be what he suspected—a lady's bracelet. It was a slender circlet of gold, studded with crystal. The quick movement had unclasped it from her arm; and Robert, with a smile, put it side by side with the withered bunch of violets in his pocket as he rode away.

"Scepter and crown I'd fling them down."

sang Mr. Edbury as he rode swiftly on in the purple dusk of the trees. "Scepter and crown, if I had them, I'd fling them down for the one bare chance of hearing that lovely voice once again."

He was alone; there was no one to see him; and taking the violets out of his pocket he kissed them tenderly. It was most absurdly silly of him do it; but who of us does not do silly things in the heyday of our youth's morning? Silly things that we blush for afterward, perhaps; just as Robert Edbury blushed when putting the violets again quickly away.

"Scepter and crown I'd fling them down,
If I might"—

But his song got no further than that; it died away in thought.

Passing arm-in-arm down the crowded dancing-room of the Spa the next evening, with his friend Norton, Robert Edbury's quick ear was caught by a note which at once arrested his attention. He had said that he should know that divine voice again, hear it wherever or whenever he might, and he was not mistaken. A certain remonstrance lay in its tone; not to say mischief.

"But who could it have been, Robert, if it was not you? It frightens me to think of it. It—it was somebody of your height and figure. It must have been yourself, Robert."

"But I tell you it was not, Jessie. I should like to know who it was."

"He was a gentleman, I am sure"—with a stress upon the word. "You need not be put out, Robert."

Robert Edbury turned and saw close beside him, leaning on that other Robert's arm, a young girl surpassingly beautiful. Roses mingled with the bright gold of her hair, shone in the bosom of her dress, and a bunch of them was somehow intertwined with the slender gold wrist-chain attached to her fan.

Mr. Edbury caught his breath, as, turning her face, the girl's soft violet-blue eyes rested for a moment unrecognizingly on his.

"Who is she?" he whispered eagerly to his friend. "How lovely she is! What is her name? By heaven! I never believed in divine loveliness before; but here it is, pure and undefiled. What is her name?"

"It is Miss Chassdane," was the answer. "She and her mother live at the Grove, half a mile out of town."

"A farm-house," remarked Robert.

"No, it is not. It looks not unlike one. They are people of property. Yes, she is very pretty. I'll introduce you if you like."

Half an hour later Robert Edbury was bending over the young lady's hand in the pretty secluded gloom of a vine-wreathed window. They were as much alone as it is possible for one to be in the heart of a busy, unheeding crowd. The first notes of a Strauss waltz were beckoning the dancers, and gay couples went laughing, hurrying by.

"You are not engaged for this valse?" said Robert eagerly.

Some remembered cadence of his voice struck the young girl's memory, and, forgetting to answer him, she looked at him doubtfully, while a rosy blush swept over her forehead. She half knew him and half did not.

"Will you let me look at your card?" he pursued, as, with perfect courtesy in his voice and manner, he took the bit of gilt and enameled pasteboard which she had tucked away amid the roses at her wrist.

"I—I half promised this dance to Robert," she stammered, flinging a quick glance over her shoulder into the swaying crowd.

"Then I shall claim it," answered the other Robert, with an audacious smile. He stooped and picked up a rosebud that had fallen, and then held it triumphantly before the flushed and startled face by his side.

"See!" he said, gayly; "I saved it from being crushed under foot. Will you not give it to me?"

But she reached out her hand impulsively. "I—I never give roses to strangers," she replied, with a cold, frightened, angry air. "They are Mr. Robert Stonor's roses. Give it back to me, if you please."

"My name is Robert, too," he said, in the same gayly-tender voice, though his dark face changed a little at her frank confession. "My name is Robert, too, Miss Chassdane. Therefore, may I not claim the rose?"

The soft blue eyes, filled with tears, flew up and met his. She knew him then. Frightened and ashamed, and trembling from head to foot, she rose impulsively to her feet. He took a step backward, and they stood so, facing each other a moment in the gay unheeding crowd.

"I know you now," gasped Jessie. "How dare you speak to me again—you are very presuming, sir. I will not bear it. Give me back my flower and leave me."

"Nay," he said gently, but in the tone of a master, "is there cause for anger?" And in a low, reasoning, persuasive voice he spoke to her for some moments, and the rising spirit was calmed. In spite of herself and against her will she was becoming irresistibly attracted to this man.

"Give me this one waltz, Miss Chassdane, and then I will give you back your rose. It will be a fair exchange. But mind what I tell you, as sure as there is a heaven above us the day is coming when you will offer me a rose unasked. Come!"

The old rose-red flush drifted over the young girl's face; his words, and more than all, his manner, impressed her as he meant they should. He stood, with proffered arm, courteously still beside her, and, though protesting inwardly with all her might that she would not dance, she gave him her hand, and in another moment they were floating deliciously together to the strains of the seductive music.

When it was over, Robert led her to her seat near some friends; her mother had not gone to the rooms that night. She looked very pale. The pretty rose color had all died out of the sweet round cheeks.

"Are you faint?" he asked anxiously, bending over her. "Are you tired? Shall I get you some water?"

"No, no!" she cried, shrinking away from him. "I am not faint—but look at Mr. Robert Stonor. I have offended him. He is angry because I danced with you. Oh, what shall I do? He is my cousin, and has ill-health, and he must not be excited."

Robert Edbury turned, and saw standing near him that other Robert, who threatened to be—or perhaps was—no mean rival. His ill-health was evident. One hand was pressed to his side as if to still some pain there, and on his handsome blonde face, which was marked by unmistakable traces of confirmed sickness, a cloud of jealous anger rested heavily.

The eyes of the two men met, and each knew the other for a rival.

A half smile of scorn, as he looked, curled Robert Edbury's lips. In a case like this a man has no pity for the ailments of another. With a grave face, he took from his pocket the rosebud and laid it in Miss Chassdane's lap.

"Here is your rose," he said, quietly. "I restore it to you at your wish. But remember what I said; and believe me, time will prove me to be no false prophet."

Without waiting for an answer, he bowed and disappeared amid the throng of dancers, seeking her no more that night.

"Is Miss Chassdane engaged to that man?" he questioned of his friend Norton.

"I believe there is no positive engagement," was the reply. "Mrs. Chassdane, it is said, objects to it."

"On what score does she object? Money?"

"Oh, no; Stonor has a small, compact estate close by, and is well off. On the score of his uncertain health. Also, they are cousins."

"What is it that is the matter with him?"

"Some complication, connected with both the lungs and the heart, which, I conclude, renders treatment difficult."

"Do you think Miss Chessdane cares for him?"

"I don't think she loves him, Edbury—if that's what you mean. It seems to me that she likes him more as a brother. When eligible attentions are paid to girls, they feel flattered, you know, and respond accordingly. Nine out of ten of them understood nothing of their own feelings, and mistake friendship for love. Robert Stonor and Miss Chassdane have grown up together—have been like brother and sister."

Frequently they met after that. It was an unusually gay season at Spa field, and entertainments abounded accordingly. In the morning drinking the water, or making believe to drink it; in the afternoon sauntering in the gardens, or on the parade; in the evening at the rooms, or at private parties; two or three times did Mr. Edbury and Miss Chassdane meet, and linger together, and converse with each other. Robert Edbury's time was his own, and he staid on. He could have staid forever. The two or three weeks' sojourn he had intended had more than doubled itself; for he had learned to love her passionately; and all the world might see it for aught he cared. She too, might see it, if she chose; but whether she did or not, he could not tell, judging from the grave and sweet dignity with which she met and bore back his eager attentions.

At length there came an evening when he was determined to put his fate to the test; to go on in this uncertainty was worse than torment. They had not been much disturbedby Robert Stonor; a paroxysm of his complaint had confined that gentleman to his own home.

And so Robert Edbury went up to the old gabled house, before which his horse had halted that first night, and sought an interview with Miss Chassdane. She was quite alone. The long French window by which she sat was flung wide open, and the low red sunlight, streaming in over her, lighted up her fair gold hair and the roses in her dress.

"How beautiful she is!" he thought as he took her hand in his. "What if I should not win her after all! But I will make a hard fight for it."

Jessie looked up inquiringly into his face. "You are very silent," she said; and then, catching the earnest look in his eyes, she blushed violently and drew away her hand.

"I love you," he passionately broke forth in a low tremulous tone, breaking his emotional silence. "I have come to you this evening to risk my fate by saying this, to win or to lose all. Jessie, you must know how I love you; how I have loved you all along, from that very first night that I spoke to you, neither of us knowing the other. Will you not give me some hope of love in return? Do not send me from you an utterly broken and discouraged man!"

Jessie was silent for a moment—one long, cruel moment to Robert Edbury—then the small, sweet face was turned to him with gentle dignity. He knew his doom beforehand, ere she spoke the words.

"You must know how useless it was to speak to me of this," she said. "You knew—surely, you must have known—that I was engaged to my cousin, Robert Stonor."

"Engaged to him?"

"Yes. We are engaged."

Neither spoke for a time. The scent of the flowers, blooming in the lonely grounds on this side of the house, away from the dusty and busy highway, seemed to mock them with its sweetness; the clustering shrubs and trees waved gently in the summer evening breeze.

He could not speak at once; the sense of his bitter loss was too great. The setting sun streamed in upon him, lighting up his distressed face. It seemed to him that the great old-fashioned clock in the hall ticked out the jeering words:

"Lost! Lost!! Lost!!!"

"Engaged!" he said, at length, with a long-drawn breath. "I did not know it. But engagements, where no love is, have been broken many times before now!"

"Hush!" cried Jessie. "Do not speak like that again. It would kill him! You do not know what you are saying."

"Kill him!"

"If he heard it, I meant. He says he trusts me."

"And you are sacrificing yourself for him!—for a fancy! Hear the truth, Jessie. You care not for Mr. Stonor, except as a cousin or a brother. Examine your own heart, and it will tell you that you do not. You care for me. You love me. Many a half word, a half look has betrayed it to me. Yes, my darling, it is Robert Edbury you have learned to love, not Robert Stonor. Your blushes, my love, are betraying it now. You"—

"What was that?" shrieked Jessie.

A low, smothered sound, half groan, half cry, came in from the open window. It was so full of pain that a man would not care to hear it twice in a lifetime. Before either could rush out Robert Stonor stood in the opening.

It was a figure never to be forgotten. His handsome face was distorted with either pain or anger; his lips trembled; his left hand was pressed, with the old familiar gesture, upon his heart.

"False, false that you are!" broke at length from his bloodless lips, as he seized Jessie with his right hand. "You told me that you did not care for Robert Edbury! You told me"—

A pause, a stagger; and with a frightful shiver he fell on the carpet. Robert Edbury broke the fall partially, but he was not quick enough to quite save him from it. Jessie flew from the room for assistance.

"Robert Stonor here!" cried the bewildered Mrs. Chassdane. "I thought he was confined to his chamber at home."

He had been confined to his chamber; but, alas, he had crept out of it that evening, and come up to the house to see Jessie. With the fond hope of surprising her in the usual evening-room, he had gone round the shrubbery, intending to enter by the window, and had heard all.

On the floor, there as he lay, his head raised on a cushion by the hands of Robert Edbury, he died. The medical men said he could not, in any case, have lived many months, if weeks, but that the agitation had killed him.

It was many long days after that, when she had risen from the sick bed to which this shock of sudden death had brought her, that Robert Edbury came to say farewell to Miss Chassdane.

The interview was brief, studiedly brief, for, with the shadow of that dead man lying between them, speech was difficult to both.

"Good-bye," she cried, reaching out to him an attenuated hand. "I hope you may find happiness and peace!"

"But we shall meet again," cried Robert, eagerly. "Surely—surely—some time in the future I may come to you."

"Hush!" she cried, the tears rolling piteously down her cheeks. "You must not speak of that. Robert's shadow would always come between us, as he fell there on the floor. We killed him! We killed him!" and she wrung her pale hands together in strong excitement.

"Stop!" said Robert Edbury, quite sternly, "You are taking an altogether mistaken view of the truth. Ask your mother; ask any one. But you are weak and ill yet, Jessie, and the time has not come for me to insist on this. Let us think of him, poor fellow, as one who must, if he had lived, have suffered much, and who has mercifully found peace in the rest of death."

He stood for a moment looking with a fond longing into the small, sweet face, from which the summer roses had fled with grudging haste. Then taking from his pocket a fragile gold and crystal circlet he held it out to her. It was the bracelet she lost that first night of their meeting.

"I found it under the window that night with the violets," he said. "It fell from your arm. Will you take it back now?"

A faint lovely tinge of red flickered into her cheeks once more.

"No!" she answered, looking into his dark face with tender, gentle wistfulness; "I—I don't want to recall that night, or anything connected with it. You may keep it if you like."

So he kissed her hand and said farewell. But he left a whisper behind him.

"When the roses bloom again, remember me."

A year went by, and no message came. The second year he said to himself, "Surely she will send for me now!" But May and June crept by, and July came; but not one word came from Jessie Chassdane. He was growing sick with a wild and helpless despair, for he felt how worse than useless it would be to go, uncalled, when one day a letter came fluttering like a white bird to his heart:

"The roses are in bloom, and there is one for you!"

Churches in New York.

A metropolitan paper says: New York has not so many churches as is generally supposed. The common notion of the number is about 500, which would not be many for a city containing over 1,000,000 people. While churches have steadily increased here, it is thought by many of the orthodox that they have not increased nearly so rapidly as they should have done; not, indeed, in proportion to the growing population of the metropolis. The churches at present number 375, divided among the following sects: Protestant Episcopal, seventy-three; Roman Catholic, fifty-four; Methodist Episcopal, fifty; Presbyterian, forty-one; Baptist, thirty-one; Jews, twenty-five; Lutheran, twenty-one; Dutch Reformed, twenty; African Methodist Episcopal, nine; United Presbyterian, seven; Congregational, six; Reformed Presbyterian, five; Universalist, five; Unitarian, four; Friends, three; miscellaneous, twenty-one; among the last, one True Dutch Reformed, one Swedenborgian, one Greek Catholic. It often has been said that there is a mosque here, and also a Josh temple to which Mohammedans and the Chinese resort; but this seems to be one of the facts of imagination that so abound nowadays. There may be a place where the Manhattan Celestials worship, but it is not worthy the name of a temple. The churches give, according to the population, about one to every 2,800 inhabitants; but a very large proportion of these do not attend church at all. It is said that there are in the city well-nigh 2,000 licensed liquor or beer shops, or one to every 500 of the population, which would go to show that bodily thirst for alcoholic or malt liquors is nearly six times as great as hunger of the soul. But in great cities the worst is always on the surface, and appearances frequently fail to represent reality.

A Strange Romance.

A tramp's queer romance is reported from Lebanon, O., pathetic in its details and cruel in its termination. A young woman at Westchester, Pa., had a lover at Wilmington, Del., some years ago, and her father smiled on the suit, until William Udderzook was hanged for butchering Goss, to get the insurance on his life, and it was known that the lover was a relative of the criminal. Then the father forbade the suitor to come to his house, which threw the daughter into an insane melancholy, and angered the young man into a course of dissipation. The old man finally sold his Pennsylvania home and moved to Ohio, but the maiden was true, and a few afternoons ago threw herself into the arms of a tramp who came to the door to beg for bread. It was the missing lover, who had a sad story to tell of a downward career and of wanderings, in which he had been to the South African diamond fields. The young woman was too glad to find her lover to recoil at his rags or at the story of his dissipation, but when the father appeared on the scene he was possessed with an insane fury, and beat the tramp so that his life was despaired of. After going for the doctor, the father became insane, and the daughter was with difficulty persuaded to leave the wounded man long enough to allow the doctor to attend him.

A patent-medicine man posted handbills in every available spot in a neighboring village the other morning, and before night fifteen goats had enough medical information in them to run an eclectic college.

The American Reindeer.

The artist, Mr. C. C. Ward, has a paper in *Scribner* on "Caribou-Hunting," from which we quote as follows: The animal is very compact in form, possessed of great speed and endurance, and is a very Ishmaelite in its wandering habits; changing, as the pest of flies draws near, from the low-lying swamps and woods where its principal article of diet, the *Cladonia rangeferina*, or reindeer lichen, abounds, to the highest mountain fastnesses; then again as the cold nights give warning of the changing season, descending to the plains.

Horns are common to both sexes, but the horns of the bucks are seldom carried later than the month of December, while the does carry theirs all winter, and use them to defend the fawns against the attacks of the bucks. Both sexes use their hoofs to clear away the snow in searching for mosses on the barrens. In their biennial migrations they form well defined tracks or paths, along which the herds travel in Indian file. I have often studied their habits on the extensive caribou barrens between New river and the head of Lake Utopia, in Charlotte county, New Brunswick. These barrens are about sixteen miles in extent, and marked with well-defined trails, over which the animals were constantly passing and re-passing, here and there spending a day where the lichens afforded good living, then away again on their never-ending wanderings.

A friend of mine, who visited Newfoundland on an exploring expedition, informs me that there the caribou holds almost exclusive domain over an unbroken wilderness of nearly thirty thousand square miles, in a country wonderfully adapted to his habits, and bountifully supplied with his favorite food—the reindeer lichen.

The caribou is possessed of much curiosity, and does not readily take alarm at what he sees. Where his haunts have been unmolested, he will unconcernedly trot up within range of the rifle. I am inclined to believe that a great deal of this apparent fearlessness is due to defective vision. If this is so, he is compensated by having a marvelous gift of scent, quite equal, if not superior, to that of the moose. And well for the caribou that he is thus gifted. The wolf follows the herds throughout all their wanderings. On the plains or on the hills, where the poor caribou retire to rear their young, he is constantly lurking near, ready to pounce on any straggler, or—if in sufficient numbers—to boldly attack the herd.

The woodland caribou is very swift, and cunning in devices to escape his pursuers; his gait is a long swinging trot, which he performs with his head erect and scut up, and there is no animal of the deer tribe that affords better sport or more delicious food when captured. The wandering habits of the caribou make it very uncertain where one will fall in with him, even in his accustomed and well-known haunts. When once started, the chase is sure to be a long one, and its results doubtful—in fact so much so that an old hunter seldom follows up a retreating herd, but resorts to strategy and tries to head them off, or at once proceeds by the shortest way to some other barren in hopes of finding them there.

The caribou is very fond of the water, is a capital swimmer, and in jumping he is more than the equal of any other deer. His adventurous disposition, no doubt, in some degree influences the geographical distribution of the species. In the month of December, 1877, a caribou was discovered floating out to sea on a cake of ice near Dalhousie, on the Restigouche river in New Brunswick, and was captured alive by some men who put off to him in a boat.

It is said that in very severe seasons large numbers of caribou cross from Labrador to Newfoundland on the ice. His admirably-constructed hoof, with its sharp, shell-like, cutting edges, enables him to cross the icy floes; when traveling in deep snow, its lateral expansion prevents him from sinking.

Carrying Out His Contract.

The Boston *Transcript* recalls an incident which happened in Boston within a few years. A young fellow, fresh as a daisy and full of enthusiasm for work, was employed by a then well-known firm in the dry goods business. The contract was a simple one, but it was a contract. On his part the youth was to give his services and do what be was told. The firm was to pay him $100 for the first year's work and teach him the business. The money consideration was insignificant; the knowledge of the business was what the youth was after. He was put down the cellar, kept opening and nailing up boxes, running errands and sweeping the store; in a word, he was made to do a porter's work, and his employers no doubt chuckled at the thought they were getting for two dollars a week work that was well worth fifteen dollars. But like a sensible fellow, the youth said nothing until the time was up. On the morning of the first anniversary of his coming to the store he was on hand early, and, when the senior partner came in, respectfully asked to be allowed to see him in the counting-room on business.

The man of business acceded to the request, and the two entered the back office. "A year ago to-day," said the youth, closing the door, "I entered your service and agreed to give you my time and work. Have I done it to your satisfaction?" "Entirely so," said the merchant, "and I am willing to increase your"—"Excuse me," said the youth, "I have more to say. You agreed to pay me $100, and you have done it. You also agreed to teach me the business, and you have deliberately and knowingly broken your promise. I know nothing about the dry goods business, and it is your fault. You have robbed me of a year's time. What do you propose to do about it?" The merchant looked at the "boy," but he did not flinch. He had right on his side, and his employer knew it. He, the man who prided himself that his word was as good as his bond, had been accused by a beardless boy of having failed to keep his agreement, and knew that the charge was true. He said nothing. "What I want," said the boy, "is an extra $100 as an increase." "You shall have it," said the merchant. "And besides that," continued the youth, "I want $200 additional to partly make good your broken promise."

Again the merchant looked in his eye, but got no comfort. "Well," he said, "it's a good deal to pay a boy the second year, but I will see about it," and he did "see about it," for the next morning the "boy" was a salesman on a $400 salary.

Debts of Chicago Churches.

The combined debts of the churches of various denominations in Chicago are estimated to be as follows: Presbyterian, $275,000; Congregationalist, $222,000; Methodist, $210,000; Baptist, $200,000; Episcopal, $130,000; Lutheran, $115,000; Unitarian, $80,000; Universalist, $50,000; Miscellaneous, $100,000; total, $1,380,000. A correspondent of the *Golden Rule* says: "The bulk of this debt may be fairly set down as the product of an almost unpardonable pride of worship within higher walls and beneath finer frescoes than one's neighbors.

MASSACRED IN RED CANON.

California Bill, the Sole Survivor in Party of Seven, Telling the Story.

A recent Black Hills letter says: Our discussion of mining locations, prospecting parties and other subjects kindred to a mining centre has been suddenly changed by the return to the frontier of William G. Felton, better known as "California Bill," whose reputation as a scout is widespread on the plains. His return brings to mind the Indian massacre of April 16, 1876, known as the Red Canon massacre, from which in a party of five men and two women, California Bill alone escaped. The party, consisting of Andrew Metz and wife, John Burgesser, of Carson, Nevada, a Mr. Grasham, of Missouri, Mr. Stimpson, of Colorado, and a colored woman, started from Custer City for Cheyenne April 14, 1876. They were attacked by Indians in Red Canon two days afterward, and all the above were killed outright, or received wounds that soon resulted in death. California Bill received a number of wounds, but escaped. These wounds, however, have made an invalid of him. Though as yet not really recovered, he has returned to the frontier full of fight. He has related the story of the massacre, particulars of which have not before been published.

"I started from Custer City on my way out of the Hills to Cheyenne on the morning of the 14th of April. The first night we spent in Pleasant valley. Next morning we moved on, reaching Big Springs early in the afternoon of the 15th, and there going into camp. I felt assured that the passage through the Red Canon would be unsafe for a small party, and concluded to await the arrival of a larger one that was expected to overtake us. A short time afterward, Metz's party arrived with two two-horse teams, having Mr. and Mrs. Metz, a negro woman from Custer, and a Mr. Stimpson as passengers. They stopped to water the stock at the spring, and laughed at my fear of trouble ahead, saying that they were not afraid of Indians. With this they went on, and at the continued urging of my passengers, though against my own judgment, I hitched up and followed. We traveled together undisturbed in the afternoon, and went into camp at the head of the canon about five o'clock. Everything went off peaceably during the night, and early on the morning of the 16th, Easter Sunday, we started down the canon, seven in number. About half way down the canon, where stands a giant cottonwood tree, there is a line of low hills, and close to the side of one of them, skulking well down, I discovered ten or twelve of the painted imps, under the lead of Sioux Jim, well known at the Red Cloud agency, waiting for us. This was about ten in the morning, and my party was then about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Metz outfit. On seeing that they were discovered, with a terrible yell the Indians fired at us, putting a bullet through Burgesser's leg and one through my hip. Seeing the attack upon us, the Metz party turned about their teams and endeavored to turn up the canon. Grasping my rifle, I jumped from the wagon, and using it as a breastwork, returned their fire with interest, knocking two of the cowardly scoundrels off their pins, and keeping the dust in a cloud around them, where most of my hurriedly sighted shots struck. As I began to fire, Graham started to run, and was shot through the stomach. He fell. After several volleys, sending a shower of bullets over our heads and into the wagon, but doing no further damage, the Indians disappeared behind a neighboring hill, and thinking they were running after their ponies to cut us off, we mounted the wagon and again started to run the gauntlet. We had gained only a few sods, however, before the red fiends as ruddenly appeared on an adjoining ridge, and gave us another unexpected volley, plugging me through the left arm into the breast, through the fleshy part of the calf of my right leg, and again through my shoulder. For a moment it seemed as though I was perfectly riddled with bullets, but I leaped to the ground just as another volley came, one of the bullets striking Burgesser in the thigh, knocking him into the wagon box. Keeping close to the front wheel furthest from the Indians, I drove and ran alongside the wagon for half a mile down the canon, when in crossing a small stream the axle broke, and the wagon was left in the mud. There we were, all severely wounded, the Indians close upon us, and we unable to move. There was no time for thought, and though rapidly losing courage and strength from many wounds, I quickly unhitched the two lead mules, managed to get Burgesser on one, and while Grasham, who did not then appear to be severely wounded, ran on down the canon, I mounted the other and sent them forward as fast as possible. After riding about a mile and a half we met a party of six *en route* to Custer, and they took us to the Cheyenne river stage station, where Burgesser and Grasham died on the following morning.

"The mutilated bodies of Metz and his wife and Stimpson and the colored woman were found the next day. Metz and Stimpson had evidently been shot out of the wagon. Mrs. Metz and the colored woman must have jumped from the wagon, tried to escape, and been murdered some distance from where the bodies of the two men were lying. The bodies were brought into camp, and all buried side by side, and on the evening of the 17th of April I found myself the sole survivor of this ill-fated party.

"After lying, more dead than alive, for eight weeks at Cheyenne River," continued the scout, "a few soldiers of Capt. Eagan's company took me to Fort Laramie hospital. Four months afterward I was sufficiently recovered to return to my home in Colorado; but two years have passed, and the wound in my hips is not fully healed. I'm back again in the Hills," he concluded, with much emphasis, "and though a little the worse for wear, am ready at any moment to mount the saddle, throw the cartridges into my pet rifle here, and give the red men another chance to get the scalp of California Bill."

How He Astonished the Bull.

A Glen Sutton (Vt.) correspondent relates that while a young man named Pelkie was out hunting a few days ago he chanced to espy a fox industriously digging for mice about a decayed stump. Between himself and the mouse-hunter, reclining upon the ground, quietly chewing his cud, was Z. D. Wilson's bull. Cautiously advancing, our hero reached the unsuspecting bovine; dropping upon his knees and carefully resting his gun across the animal's back he pulled the trigger. The aim was true, and sly Reynard fell dead. But wasn't the bull astonished though! Springing to his feet with a roar, he ran over Pelkie about forty times, and rushed away snorting with terror. The first thing our friend saw on opening his eyes was the bull's tail cleaving the air like a meteor, about a mile away, and the dead fox lying upon the ground hard by. The sight of the latter reassured him, and securing it, he limped homeward, resolved that though great the tribulation he would never again use a live bull for a breastwork.

THE AMERICAN VILLAGE.

Social Needs and Social Leading—How to Make Life Pleasant and Profitable.

The social potentialities of the average American village are quite beyond any man's calculation. It would be difficult to find any village in the country which has not the materials and the forces of the best civilzation and culture. If these forces and these materials were not under restraint, if they were only free to follow their natural impulses and courses, there would be universal progress. The fact, however, is that almost universally the agencies concerned in raising the social life of a community are, for various reasons, held in check, or altogether repressed. Let us try to paint a typical village. It shall consist, say, of a thousand people, more or less. The village has its two or three little churches, and these have their pastors—men of fair education and faultless morals. Still further, the village has one or two physicians and a lawyer. In addition to these, there is the postmaster, who is usually a man of activity and influence; there is the rich man of the village; there are the three or four men who are only less rich than he; there are the young, well-educated families of these well-to-do people; there are a dozen women who are bright in intellect, and who read whatever they can lay hands on; there is a fair degree of worldly prosperity, and the schools are well supported. One would say that nothing is needed to make it a model village, full of the liveliest and brightest social life, and possessing all the means and institutions of intellectual culture and progress. To repeat a phase with which we began, the social potentialities of the village are incalculable. All the agencies and materials and appurtenances for a beautiful social life and growth seem to exist, yet the fact probably is that the village is socially dead.

If we look into the condition of things we shall find that the little churches are, through their very littleness and weakness, jealous of each other; that their pastors are poor and are kept upon a starving intellectual diet; that the doctors and the lawyer are absorbed in their professions; that the rich men are bent upon their money-getting and money-saving, and that all the young people are bent upon frivolous amusements. The village has no public library, no public hall, no public reading-room, no lyceum, no reading-clubs, no literary clubs, and no institutions or instituted means for fostering and developing the intellectual and social life of the villagers. We have seen exactly this condition of things in a village many times, and we have seen, under all these possibilities and the hard facts of indifference or social inertia associated with them, a universal desire for something better. We have seen churches ashamed of their jealousies and the meager support accorded to their ministers. We have seen young people dissatisfied with their life, and wishing that it could be changed, and we have seen our dozen of bright, reading women ready and longing to make any sacrifice for the production of a better social atmosphere. Nay, we believe that the average American village is ready for improvement, ready to be led. The best social leading is the one thing lacking. Sometimes it does not need even this; only some fitting occasion that shall bring people together, and reveal the under-harmonies which move and the sympathies which bind them. The probabilities are that there is not a village in America that needs anything more than good leading to raise its whole social and intellectual life incalculably.

The village that is most dead and helpless needs but one harmonizing, unselfish, elevated will to lead and mold it to the best life and the best issues. We cannot illustrate this power of leading better than by citing the results of the recent mode of raising church debts. One of the two or three men who have become famous for raising church debts goes into the pulpit in the morning and stands before a bankrupt congregation. He is told before he enters the building that every effort has been made to raise the debt, but in vain; that, indeed, the people have not the money, and could not raise the required sum if they would. Yet, in two hours, every dollar is subscribed, and the whole church sits weeping in mute and grateful surprise. No advantage whatever has been taken of them, and they have simply, under competent leading, done what they have all along wanted to do, and what they have known it was their duty to do. Any man who has ever had anything to do in organizing the social life of a village has, we venture to say, been surprised, amid what seemed to be universal stagnation, to find how general was the desire for reform. Everybody has been ready. All were waiting for just the right man to set them going, and he only needed to say the word, or lift and point the finger. It is not necessary to break up any legitimate family feeling that may exist in churches, or to interfere with social cliques and "sets," or to break down any walls between classes. We talk now only of the general social and intellectual life which brings people together in common high pursuits, and gives a village its character and influence. It is only from this life that a strong and efficient public spirit can come. A village must hold a vigorous general life outside of sects and cliques and parties before it can make great progress, and it is astonishing how quickly this life may be won by the right leading. We assure them that all the people need is good leading, and that there must be one among them who has the power in some good degree of leading, organizing and inspiring a united and better life. It is not an office in which personal ambition has any legitimate place—that of social leadership. Any man who enters upon it with that motive mistakes his position and hopelessly degrades his undertaking. But wherever there is a sluggish social life, or none at all that is devoted to culture and pure and elevating pursuits, somebody—and it is probably the one who is reading this article—is neglecting a duty from which he is withheld, most probably, by modesty. We assure him that if he is really fit for his work, he will find an astonishing amount of promising material ready and for his hands.—*Scribner.*

A Romance of the Press.

A gentleman of talents and means is connected with the press on the Pacific coast. At the house of a friend, newly arrived, he saw an album filled with portraits. The editorial gentleman was attracted by the picture of a New York lady. A correspondence was opened, portraits exchanged, an engagement entered into, and a contract of marriage made before either had seen the other. The gentleman showed that he meant business by sending on a royal sum to pay expenses. The lady showed her pluck by setting out for the land of gold, all alone, for husband and a home 3,000 miles away. The parties met at Ogden and exchanged salutations. The lady found her expectations more than met, as her intended weighed over 200 pounds. The couple reached the coast in the evening and were married the same night. As may be presumed, so excellent a business man did not fail to have a dominie engaged for the arrival. There was no bridal tour, as the ante-nuptial ride of the bride was sufficient.—"*Burleigh's*" *New York Letter.*

A Torpedo-Boat.

The second exhibition of the Hardy torpedo-boat took place at Pamrapo, N. J., in the presence of numerous naval officers and representatives of foreign governments, and was a complete success—the operator directing the movements of the destructive boat half a mile at sea by means of an electric current, transmitted through a wire unreeling from the stern of the craft. This formidable opponent of the heavy ironclads is an iron shell, cigar-like in form, and tapering at both ends to a point. In the shell are three chambers. That in the bow is prepared to hold dynamite, which will be exploded either by percussion or an electric spark. The central chamber of the shell contains tanks of carbonic acid and the engine which propels the torpedo. This engine is driven by the expansive force of carbonic acid gas generated under pressure in the tanks, and drives a screw-propeller. In the chamber in the stern of the shell is a reel of insulated wire connected with a battery on shore. By touching different keys of this battery the torpedo is put in motion, turned to the right or left, backed or stopped, as desired. A spark from this battery can also be used to explode the torpedo, if explosion by contact is not found to be the better method. The length of the shell is about twelve feet, and its greatest diameter nearly eighteen inches. At 1.30 o'clock the signal was given and the torpedo was gently lowered to the water. It was nearly submerged by its own weight. Little red pennants floated from slender rods at the bow and stern, Hardy, the inventor of the torpedo, who has worked for more than twenty years, struggling against discouragements of every kind, in order to perfect his invention, manipulated the keys of the battery. The boat rested for an instant quietly, and then Hardy touched a key of the battery. A sharp hiss of escaping gas followed. The water bubbled under the stern of the torpedo and the blades of the screw began to churn the water. The torpedo moved forward, at first slowly, then faster and faster, heading straight out to sea, and cutting through the water like a rocket. A broad ripple extending many yards on both sides marked its course. It swerved from side to side in response to the various keys of the battery, the trailing wire running off the reel like a long serpent. Half a mile out Hardy pressed another key and the boat stopped short. Then it began to turn slowly to the left, and swung around with a grand sweep, under perfect control. The torpedo was out of sight under water, but the line of the little flags at her bow and stern marked her motions perfectly. Coming up from her sweep to the left, she described a corresponding circle to the right, and returned to the same point, having cut a figure eight on the water. Then she shot backward and forward, as Hardy touched the keys. "Let her go at full speed, Hardy," exclaimed a delighted stockholder. The torpedo obediently started off, hissing through the water, while a slender jet of spray forced by the escaping gas through a hole in the bark of the shell, drenched the little flag in the stern as it fell. The spurt of the torpedo ended, it turned docilely and headed for the wharf. The little flag at the bow was seen plainer and plainer. The bow was driven under water, but the stern rose above the surface as the reel of wire uncoiled. Near the wharf the hissing gas was shut off. The shell shot on with its own momentum and came quietly to a stop at its starting place.

The Station Index.

Mention is made of a device adopted on the New York elevated railroad to supply the place of the mellow-voiced brakeman in letting the passengers know the names of the stations the train comes to. The details of the invention are as follows: A shaft made of wood or iron, one-third of an inch in diameter, runs from end to end of the car above the windows, and to it is attached a crank wheel that is worked by the conductor, who stands on the platform. The wheel is just above the window at the side of the door, and is to be about six inches in diameter. On the shaft is a spool, around which thin canvas or linen-cloth rolls are wound, and on this canvas are painted at regular intervals the names of the different stations. In the sides of the boxes which inclose these rolls are windows about fifteen inches long and six inches wide. One turn of the wheel by the conductor on the platform revolves the spool in the indicator-box and places before the window the name of the station the train will next reach. The model shows three indicator-boxes, one at each end of the car and one in the middle. Over the windows are painted the words "Next Station." The boxes at the end of the car are just over the doors. The boxes can be put on any part of the shaft and as many of them as may be necessary can be put on. When the conductor closes the platform gate he turns the wheel and the name of the next station appears in the windows of all the indicators. As the train nears a station the conductor pulls a knob attached to a wire, which strikes a gong near the center indicator, and that warns the passengers that they are near a station; and when the train starts from the station the gong is again struck. The apparatus can be operated from both ends of the car, and thus one man can work two cars. The wheel is turned in one direction until the end of the route is reached. On the return trip the wheel is worked in the reverse direction. The indicator-boxes are to be of wood, and about twelve inches square. The names of the stations painted on canvas rollers will be in plain, bold letters four inches in height.

What a Woman's Glove Holds.

A woman's glove is to her what his vest pocket is to a man. But it is more capacious, and in ninety-nine instances out of one hundred it is much better regulated. A man will carry two dollars' worth of small change, four matches, half a dozen tooth-picks, a short pen cil and a pack of business cards in his vest pocket and yet never be able to find a nickel or a match or a tooth-pick or a pencil or a card, when he wants it. Not so with a woman. She has the least bit of a glove, and in that glove she carries the tiniest little hand and a wad of bills and memoranda for her intended purchases and dress goods samples and car tickets and maybe a diminutive powder rag. We have no idea how she does it—how she manages to squeeze those thousand and one things into that wee space. But she does it every time, and the glove never looks the least bit discomposed or plethoric or ruffled. And when the woman wants any article concealed about that glove she doesn't seem to have the least trouble in the world getting at it. All that is required is a simple turn of the wrist, the momentary disappearance of two fairy fingers and the desired article is brought to light. It is a wonder that no savant can explain!—*St. Louis Journal.*

In less than thirty years, 72,000 miles of railroad have been constructed in the United States. The value of property in this country has in the same period increased from $8,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000.

Expectation.

We rode into the wooded way;
Below us wide the shadows lay;
We rode, and met the kneeling day;
We said, "It is too late.

"The sun has dropped into the west;
The mountain holds him to her breast—
She holds and hushes him to rest.
For, as it is too late

"To see the leaf take fire now,
To see, and then to wonder how
The glory pauses on the bough,
While panting grass-tops wait."

When, lo! the miracle came on:
A roadside turn—a moment gone—
And far the sun low-lying shone;
The forest stood in state.

Transfigured spread the silent space;
The glamour leaped about the place,
And touched us, swept from face to face;
We cried, "Not yet too late!"

But one, who nearer drew than all,
Leaned low and whispered: "Suns may fal
Or flash; dear heart! I speak and call
Your soul unto its fate.

"Tread bravely down life's evening slope,
Before the night comes; do not grope!
Forever shines some small, sweet hope.
And God is not too late."
—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Harper's.*

Items of Interest.

Suitable apartments for a castle in the air—A brown study.

Mr. Astor, of New York, has an income of $600 an hour.

Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets for pistols in their tops.

Patience is a commodity which always brings a large price, but the market is seldom overstocked.

Tea was used in China long before it was cultivated, several varieties of th bush growing wild.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives to himself.

Every one is the poorer in proportion as he has more wants, and counts not what he has, but wishes for what he has not.

The Hackensack *Republican* says "a good physician snatches many bodies from untimely graves, and gets paid for it, too."

"Always pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I haven't anything to pay with?" "Then don't go."

There is no great difference between man and man. Superiority depends on the manner in which we profit by the lessons of necessity.

There are 777 potteries in the United States, paying annually $2,247,731 wages, and turning out products to the value of $6,045,536.

Little joys refresh us constantly, like house-bread, and never bring disgust; and great ones, like sugar-bread, briefly, and then satiety.

By the side of the Valle theater, in Rome, Italy, a church, built by the American Baptists at a cost of $20,000, has just been opened.

Said a mother to her little son: "There! Your toes are out of your stockings again. Seems to me they wear out in a hurry." Giving a comical leer, he said: "Do you know why stockings wear out first at the toes?" "No." "Because toes wriggle, and heels don't."

Western swindlers happen into saloons, make bets on future events and give the stakes to the landlords to hold; then, a few days later, happen back, and agreeing to draw the bet, obtain good money from the saloon-keeper, their base conterfeits having meanwhile been mixed up with his cash.

When Prof. Watson, or some other professor, discovers a new star, it is telegraphed all over the country. But when an unscientific gent steps on the slippery side of a pool of frozen water, caresses the pavement with the back of his head, and sees millions of new meteors traveling at the rate of two billion miles a second, and a whole firmament of new stars shooting hither and thither, he keeps the wonderful discovery a secret. He doesn't hanker for newspaper notoriety.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I have opened and read your fragrant epistle, dated the fourteenth day of the third month of the year 1878, according to your honored reckoning," writes Kusumoto Masataka, prefect of Yeddo, to his excellency Charles S. Grundy, prefect of the city of Manchester, acknowledging the receipt of some desired information as to municipal management in Great Britain. The communication is inclosed in a beautiful Japanese casket, adorned with gold and and silver flowers and other objects in relief.

Words of Wisdom.

A noble man compares and estimates himself by an idea which is higher than himself, and a mean man by one which is lower than himself. The one produces aspiration, the other ambition. Ambition is the way in which a vulgar man aspires.

An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who love it, and plays its part through them in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body is burnt to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea.—*Dickens.*

Nothing at first frames such false inmates as an imaginative temperament. It finds the power of creation so easy, the path it fashions so actual, that no marvel for a time hope is its own security, and the fancied world appears the true copy of the real.

The family is the miniature commonwealth upon whose integrity the safety of the larger commonwealth depends. It is the seed-plot of all morality. We express the noblest longings of the human heart when we speak of a time to come in which all mankind will be united as one family.

Men, as a rule, are easily attracted by a beautiful face, but still it is an internal beauty of character by which a woman can exert the greatest amount of influence. A true-minded man, though at first enamored by the glare of personal beauty, will soon feel the hollowness of its charm when he feels the lack of beauty in the mind. Inestimably great is the influence a sweet-minded woman may wield over those around her.

You are walking through a forest. On the ground, across your path, lies stretched in death a mighty tree, tall and strong, fit mast to carry a cloud of canvas and bear unbent the strain of tempests. You put your foot lightly on it, and how great your surprise when, breaking through the bark, it sinks deep into the body of the tree—a result much less owing to the pressure of your foot than to the poisonous fungi and foul crawling insects that have attacked its core. They have left the outer rind uninjured, but hollowed out its heart. Take care your heart is not hollowed out and nothing left you but a crust and shell of an empty profession. Shallow rivers are commonly noisy rivers, and the drum is loud because it is hollow.

A Novel Way of Destroying Sharks.

Best of all modes of shark chase, because most scientific, and consequently most amusing, is that recently adopted in her majesty's navy, of combining torpedo drill with shark fishery. A miniature torpedo is inclosed in a bait of junk or pork, and lowered with proper care. The battery is duly charged, and at the moment when the huge fish seizes—and as a pike fisher would say, "pouches"—the tempting morsel, the circuit is completed. The effect is instantaneous. The head and jaws of the monster are blown into fragments, and a bubbling circle in the water marks the spot where a few seconds before his dorsal fin was showing above the surface.—*London News.*

Every man is made better by the possession of a good picture, if it is only a landscape on the back of a hundred-dollar note.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec., 19 1878.

It is gratifying to know that congress has got to work in earnest. As early as Wednesday of last, in committee, one member called another a liar.

Wade Hampton had his leg amputated the same day, 10th, that he was elected to the United States Senate. We think he will never forget that date.

It leaks out that the Republicans of Louisiana raised seven thousand dollars to help along their campaign in some of the Congressional districts; that four thousand dollars were sent to the district where Madison Wells was running and that Wells pocketed the money and made no contest. There's intimidation for you.

We were informed a few days ago, that a democrat, who had been well served with office by his party, was detected at the late election, putting out democratic tickets with Curtin's name left off. In the entire county there were only about half a dozen democrats who led off in the work of opposition to the democratic nominee for congress and succeeded in leading a few dozen voters out of the right path by misrepresentation. We imagine that some time or other this half dozen will wish it had not burnt its fingers by going into the discreditable job.

Now then for pig-tails and lager-beer—in Philadelphia, the other day, a Chinaman married a German girl. The parties to the ceremony were John Foy, an almond-eyed laundryman, and a German girl, six feet high, named Frederica Miller. The courtship was of three weeks duration. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Burrell, of the Baptist church. In addition to John's friends, there were present the mother, uncle and brother of the bride, and a few other "Melican men." The festivities consisted of wine and cake.

There are still reports of workmen dying in Brazil, belonging to the expedition which left Philadelphia last summer. A carpenter, who went out with one of P. & T. Collins' expeditions, has just returned to Philad. He says he tried to come home some time ago on account of the weather, and that Mr. Collins objected for fear there would be a bad report of the place. He says the medical treatment of the sick is horrible the physician in chief prescribing but one kind of medicine for all sorts of disease, and the temperature rising to 135 degrees in the shade in the daytime. Forty-two died in two months. The break-bone fever is the natural result of the climate, and out of 275, 130 were sick on November 2nd, with an almost positive certainty that 75 would die.

England is just now experiencing what the United States went through within the last four years. We had our big failures, followed by gloomy financial outlooks and a loss of confidence until every hearth in the land felt, and still feels, the shock.

The failure of the city of Glasgow bank, followed by the Caledonian bank are producing the same state of affairs in Brittain. A cable telegram says the financial situation has become extremely gloomy and threatening. It is feared that the losses caused by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, the closing of the Caledonian Bank, and the suspension of the West of England and South Wales Bank, when all known, will amount to so large an aggregate as to destroy for a season all confidence; that a general panic will follow, and that the year, will close with a feeling of distrust such as has not been seen in England within the memory of this generation. The failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank is now believed to be a very bad one, and in some quarters it is thought that its stockholders will find themselves compelled to pay not less than ten or eleven million dollars. The Caledonian Bank's affairs look worse than was at first thought.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* and a few other republican papers attempt to ridicule Gov. Curtin's contest against Yocum. The *Watchman* declares Curtin can't prove the frauds he specifies, from an innate wish that the rads may gain one congressman at least in Yocum. In this instance the *Watchman* has not one word to utter against radical frauds, but secretly glories in them, as part of its own work.

The *Watchman*, besides, slyly charges that democrats committed frauds. That's fine, ain't it? If any democrat is implicated in any fraud against Curtin, we'll bet an old hat it was a Meek-Democrat, and not a true blue one of the good old school. There were about a half dozen so-called democrats, who were educated by Meek, who did work with him in an underhanded game to defeat Curtin and the rest of the democratic ticket.

Conkling, while Blaine was making his big say, sat at his desk reading a book all the time. Conk don't like him from Maine.

The detectives have not yet got even a smell of Stewart's body. We don't want a smell of it, sure.

Seth Yocum feels much demoralized since last week.

All the independent and the more sensible of the republican papers pronounce Blaine's splurge a failure.

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

The Omaha *Herald* states the honor and dignity of the State of Nebraska are at stake. Nine murders have occurred in a single week. The fact is going out to the world that a Commonwealth of 400,000 people is powerless to maintain order. Desperadoes mob, kill and burn alive at their pleasure. The necessities of the case are so great that the leading citizens of the State are called on to devise some plan to meet the emergency. If nothing can be done sooner, the Legistature should, upon assembling, give the matter immediate attention, and provide means whereby law and order can be restored.

This is the state of affairs in a so-called "free," yea, a radical, state, and is a picture as horrible as any that Blaine or any other breeder of sectional strife can paint for any southern state. If this story were told of Georgia, or Louisiana, or South Carolina, it would be the text for an avalanche of abuse of southern democrats and the "solid south." But since it is from a quarter where radicalism has a seat, of course there will not be any farther notice taken of it, then that there is a bad state of affairs out in Nebraska, and it has no nigger in the woodpile, and affords no theme upon which to rail out against the south.

It is reported that the senate electoral bill (Edmund's) will not pass the house.

Thurman positively refuses to run for Governor in Ohio.

NARY ONE.

So long as the republicans do not elect colored men to congress from some of their numerous districts in the north, it is all idle bosh to talk sympathy for the negro in the south. The northern rads have not yet elected a single negro to any office. Hypocrites!

And, says an exchange: Isn't it somewhat surprising that, with our large amount of colored population in the North and the large amount of love for them, the Republican party never, no, NEVER, thinks of electing a single colored man to our State Legislature? They ought to elect at least a half dozen colored men to the Legislature for two good reasons, 1st. To give the colored man his just proportion of the officers. 2d. To practice that equality that is preached by that party. Unless they soon do something for the colored "man and brother," their past professions of equality will go for nothing.

THE RECORD OF SILVER.

The House was brought to a square vote on 10, on two silver propositions, and every member was compelled to make a record. They were on bills offered by Mr. Durham of Kentucky, and Mr. Fort of Illinois. There was a very decided majority in the House in favor of both propositions, the vote on Durham's standing 153 yeas to 90 nays, and on Fort's 151 yeas to 89 nays. However, a two-third vote was required to pass them.

Mr. Durham's resolution provided that the trade dollars may be exchanged at par for legal tender standard dollars, and that they shall then be recoined, and the resolution of Mr. Fort of Illinois, already published, provided that the 412½-grain standard silver dollar shall be maintained and enforced, that no bank shall discriminate against it, and that any bank that does shall be deemed to have defied the United States law and be liable to have its charter forfeited.

A comparison of votes given with those of last session on the questions, shows very little change in the sentiment of members since the last elections. The members who advocated silver are satisfied that the large majority received will have a good effect, and will show the banks that the representatives of the people will not tamely submit to their attempt to practically demonetize silver again.

CURTIN'S CONTEST.

FRAUDS IN CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, Dec. 10, writes as follows from Bellefonte: To-day Governor Curtin served notice of his intention to contest the right of Seth H. Yocum to the seat in the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania. This notice covers about seventy pages of "legal cap," closely written, and consists of ninety-two specifications. Illegal votes to the number of four or five hundred are charged to have been polled for Yocum in the county of Centre, principally in Bellefonte, Howard, Milesburg and Philipsburg boroughs, and in Benner, Boggs, Burnside, College, Ferguson, Halfmoon, Howard, Huston, Liberty, Patton, Rush, Snow Shoe, Spring, Taylor and Union townships. In addition to illegal votes having been polled for Yocum, gross frauds are charged and specified in Philipsburg, Benner, College, Ferguson and Liberty which is believed is sufficient to vitiate the entire poll of these districts. Of course a great deal of irregularity and misconduct on the part of election officers is also specified. But as far as this county is concerned the Governor relies upon the illegal votes polled for his opponent and the actual frauds perpetrated in behalf of Yocum. There is enough of this in Centre county alone to reverse Yocum's majority two or three times. Wholesale bribery of voters can also be proven, the evidence of which may prove very troublesome to men heretofore standing high in political and financial circles.

EIGHT HUNDRED ILLEGAL VOTES IN CLEARFIELD.

In Clearfield county about eight hundred illegal and fraudulent votes are charged, mostly in the boroughs of Curwensville, Houtzdale and Osceola, and in Brady, Bradford, Burnside, Decatur, Girard, Graham, Gulick, Goshen, Huston, Morris, Pike, Union and Woodward townships. In some of these districts the grossest frauds were perpetrated. In one township over fifty persons voted for Yocum and the balance of the Republican or Greenback tickets on forged tax receipts. The manufacture and distribution of false and forged tax receipts was carried on systematicaly all over the county. No one who desired to vote against Curtin lost the opportunity of so doing because of the non-payment of taxes. This fraud was participated in by both Republicans and Greenbackers, although it was under the especial superintendence of William C. Arnold, the chairman of the Republican county committee. Knowing full well the responsibility of newspapers under the libel law, we distinctly and positively charge that this man Arnold, with his own hand, forged more tax receipts, which were voted upon in Clearfield county, than Yocum's majority. Besides manufacturing and distributing these fraudulent tax receipts he in person bribed voters by the score. Were he convicted of each individual crime committed by him against the election laws during the recent campaign, and in each case sentenced to the maximum imprisonment provided by law, his combined sentences would not expire until after the adjournment of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Congress! That he will be arrested, tried, convicted, there can be no reasonable doubt. Whatever may be true of your city politics, heretofore, as a rule, elections have been fairly and honestly conducted in the country. Here and there an illegal vote would be polled, in consequence of the error of judgment in honest election officers. Money has not been recognized in this part of the State as a legitimate factor in controlling votes. The people of all parties are alike interested in the conviction and punishment of the person who first introduced it into our rural politics. Whether or not Yocum and his immediate friends will endeavor to defend and screen Arnold we cannot, of course, say. If they do they avow themselves as partakers of his guilt.

HOW VOTING WAS DONE.

In some of the districts in Clearfield county the election officers were not sworn at all; they did not number the ballots as they were voted: they kept and returned no lists of voters, and did not seal up and guard the ballot-boxes after the election, but left them for a week or more open and exposed. These things, it is true, did not occur generally over the county; they occurred only in a few districts where the illegal and fraudulent voting was the greatest and where the Republicans and Greenbackers combined had the entire election boards. The fraudulent and illegal votes polled for Yocum in Clearfield county, and which can be clearly and fully proven, amount to several hundred, and when we remember that his certified majority is only seventy-three the prospect of his retaining his seat very long after Congress meets is not very brilliant.

In the other counties of the district—Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union—no frauds or fatal irregularities are alleged, although a considerable number of illegal votes are specified in each county. Probably in every Congressional district in the State more illegal votes are polled at every election than Yocum's majority. Generally these illegal votes are about equally divided between the political parties and would not therefore affect the result, even in a close contest: but in the recent campaign in this district, as the supporters of Yocum were furnished with large sums of money to be used to defeat Curtin, they polled nearly every illegal vote in the district.

If Governor Curtin believed that his opponent had received a majority of the legal votes cast, he would not contest his right to the seat even though he knew the contest could be made successful by resorting to technicalities and following the bad precedents made by Republican committees; but being well assured that he received a large majority of all the legal votes cast, he cannot in justice to the thirteen thousand good men and true who supported him permit them to be represented by a man whom they did not choose. The taking of testimony will begin as soon as Yocum serves his answer.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

BLAINE, THURMAN AND LAMAR.

Blaines great speech, last week, was a great failure—a magnificent flash in the pan. He made a great ado because the south does not go radical, and would have suffrage taken from the colored men and the southern representation in congress cut down to that extent because the blacks have been led into voting the democratic ticket. From the World's Washington correspondence we copy the following;

Fully one-half of the Republican Representatives and almost as many Democrats were on the floor of the Chamber. Extra chairs and sofas had been provided, but these were soon filled and the space between the Senators' desks and the rear wall was filled with those who were willing to accept standing-room within hearing of the speakers' voices. The doorways leading from the Chamber to the cloak rooms were occupied by ladies who stood patiently with this Senatorial privilege while the discussion was in progress. Among the listeners on the floor were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lot M. Morrill, ex-Attorney General Williams, General Sherman and many office-holders of greater and less degree. A stranger looking at the assemblage would have fancied that some great change in the policy of the Government was about to take place, rather than that a radical Senator was to make a sounding speech for political purposes.

An instant silence prevailed in the Chamber when Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, a silence which was unbroken until the junior Senator from Maine concluded his speech and the noise of mingled applause and hisses was heard. Every Senator in the city was present and all save one listened with the greatest attention. The solitary exception was Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine's ancient enemy, who during the latter's speech did not look up from the perusal of a bundle of manuscript which he appeared to be revising. The Senator from New York was almost as much an object of attention from the peculiarity of his bearing as the Senator from Maine. Mr. Conkling was probably unaware of this or he would have observed the courtesy that hedges the Senate on these occasions.

Mr. Blaine's speech was characterized by a total absence of proof of all his statements. He began by a virtual admission that he had no evidence of the commission of outrages in the South during the recent elections and followed with a scandalous attack upon the Southern Democrats. He attempted to prove that the white man South exercised by his vote double the political power of the white man North, upon the Republican party had a perpetual lien on the colored vote and that this had been set aside by the exercise of force. The speech was of the old "outrage" type the vernacular of which seemed to be distasteful to the Senator. Mr. Blaine closed in half an hour, and Senator Thurman took the floor, thrust the forefinger of his left hand in his vest pocket twirled his eye-glasses in his right hand and introduced the Democratic amendment to the original resolution. He said that Mr. Blaine seemed to be more anxious to assail Southern Democrats than to vindicate the rights of universal suffrage. He began his speech in a very mild tone of voice, but when he characterized the resolution as a string upon which to hang speeches and to arouse sectional hatred the galleries were carried away by his earnestness and cheered loudly. The Vice-President rapped for order, and gave notice that the galleries would be cleared if the disorder was repeated. Mr. Thurman resumed his remarks, and claimed that the notorious Freedman's Bureau, a republican institution, was the original creator of the color line and responsible for the warmth of race distinctions in the South which the Senator from Maine in his speech had attempted to intensify. Mr. Thurman also saw in the attitude of the Republican party in the Senate a disposition to face completely about and retrace the steps taken so boldly a few years ago when the negroes were enfranchised without an educational qualification. The attempt to reduce the representation in Congress from the Southern States was the first note of the backward march. The proposed investigation, he contended, was created for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people from the true business of Congress, which at this time was to legislate in the interest of reviving trade and sound finance. In his estimation, American suffrage was threatened far less by the alleged use of threats and violence than by the corrupting influences of money spent at the polls, In conclusion Mr. Thurman eloquently asserted that in every part of the country the educated, cultivated and intelligent voters would govern the ignorant and debased portion of the community. Both Edmunds and Blaine attempted to trip up Mr. Thurman in his argument, but failed lamentably. Blaine did not agree with the Ohio Senator's idea that wealth, education and intelligence would rule a community, but Mr. Thurman maintained his assertion, and said that if Mr. Blaine lived in the South he would be sure to have an immense negro following.

Senator Lamar was the next speaker. In his usually polished and incisive way Mr. Lamar expressed his regret that the Senator from Maine should, in looking upon the South, instead of regarding those interests which affect the whole country, have concentrated his whole gaze upon the particular partisan feature which affected the ascendancy of one party or the other, organizations which are unknown to the Constitution. He said that there were evils in the South which might call forth the lofty and enlarged measures of a patriot, but he evidently did not consider Mr. Blaine a person of that kind, for he observed: "But, sir, the gentleman's remarks were devoted exclusively to political parties, and, with no intent whatever to utter a bitter retort, I cannot but feel the regret that one of such resolute purpose, of such tenacious and such daring ambition and such great abilities should have so narrowed his mind as to give to party what was meant for mankind." Mr. Lamar went on to say that the rights of freedom and citizenship belonging to the blacks were as secure and well enjoyed as those of the whites. He denied Mr. Blaine's assertion that one white man at the South exercised twice as much political power as a single white man in the North, and argued that a Senator in one of the populous States of the East represented twenty times as many people as a Senator in one of the sparsely populated States of the Northwest Mr. Lamar's reply to the threats of the Republican leaders to reduce the representation of the Southern States in Congress was greeted in a strong manner by Mr. Edmunds, who persistently attempted to misrepresent the meaning of Mr. Lamar's language, but the latter insisted upon correcting these misrepresentations as fast as uttered, and did not lose his temper in so doing, much to the disgust of the expectant Republicans. The resolutions went over until to-morrow, without action being taken thereon.

SURPRISING REVELATIONS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE HON. ELI PERKINS AND THE HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Harrisburg, Dec. 7.—In a long talk with Senator Simon Cameron to-day in his grand old residence on the banks of the Susquehanna, I commenced by asking him what he thought of Mr. Hayes's new departure.

"What departure?" asked the Senator, as he looked quizzically from under a pair of scroggy, Seward-like eyebrows.

"Why, his departure from the Southern pacificatory policy, which he has carried out since his inauguration, and his return to Grant's rigid manner of governing the South," I replied.

"I don't take any stock in Hayes at all sir," replied the Senator, sternly. "I dislike him so that I wouldn't speak to him. He went back on his friends—the men who make him. Hayes says Grant's policy was a failure. It's no such thing Grant's policy put Hayes in the White House, while Hayes's stupid policy has lost every Southern State to the Republican party."

"Can Hayes be a candidate again?" I asked.

"No, sir. Hayes is dead! He's went over to the rebels. He killed Chamberlain, a soldier and a Republican, and put that rebel, Wade Hampton, who shot my brother James through the heart, in his place."

"Did Wade Hampton personally kill your brother, Senator?" I asked.

"Yes, sir! I have the evidence unimpeachable that Wade Hampton, who captured Col. Cameron, my brother, took a carbine, while my brother was a prisoner unarmed, took deliberate aim and shot him dead. And this rascal," continued the Senator, "this rascal Hampton, Hayes went and made Governor of South Carolina. Mr. E. Norman Gunnison, the editor of the York Evening Record, saw Hampton shooting brother James. Didn't you, Mr. Gunnison?" asked the Senator, turning to Mr. G., who was present.

"Yes, Senator," replied Mr. Gunnison, "I, among others, saw Wade Hampton kill Col. Cameron. And after Hampton fired, I saw them carry the lifeless body of the Colonel into the farm house near the church."

Changing the subject, I asked Senator Cameron what he thought about Grant's candidacy.

"Oh, Grant don't want to be President; I know he don't."

"But the report comes that Grant says 'he would not feel at liberty to refuse.'"

"I don't care what that report says. I know Grant. He's been here with me a good deal. I tell you that Grant don't want the nomination."

"If Grant should be nominated, would his habits be an objection to his being President?" I asked.

"Not at all. Grant takes a little whiskey now and then, and so do I; but that don't make him a drunkard. Grant is a temperate eater, and is taking good care of himself."

"How about Blaine?"

"Blaine would suit me. I think he would carry New England, too. He's a strong man. If he hadn't been a strong man Credit Mobilier would have killed him, as it did Colfax, but Blaine has outlived the Mobilier business, and I think he stands a good chance to be the Republican nominee. He would carry out Grant's old policy, and re-establish the Republican party in the South."

"What are Conkling's chances?"

"Good. He's got the great State of New York behind him. Of course, he'll be returned to the Senate. Conkling is as conspicuous and as strong as Blaine, as he is not handicapped with the old Credit Mobilier scandal."

"Sam Tilden?"

"Don't mention him; he's dead."

"Did you ever ask a favor of Hayes?" I asked.

"No, never; I wouldn't. I despise him. Now, there are sixteen candidates for the Post Office down at York, and they all want me to help them, but I tell them that my influence with this Administration ain't worth a ——. No Post Offices now'days for me."

"I suppose you got anything you wanted from Grant?"

"No, sir; I never got but one appointment from Grant in my life."

"What was that?" I asked.

"Well, there was a Captain in the army whose former servant got a commission in a nigger regiment. One day the Captain met the servant, and rudely tore his straps off. I heard of it, and I went and got Gen. Grant to appoint that Captain to another position,"

"What position did you have him appointed to?"

"Why, I got Grant to appoint him to the high position of a private citizen."

"And Grant did it?"

"Yes, Grant did it; and that nigger-hating Captain is a bookkeeper in a saw-mill upon the west branch of the Susquehanna now—where I used to raft down logs when I was a boy,"

"And the negro?"

"Well, he got to be a Major in a colored regiment."—N. Y. Sun.

ELI PERKINS.

CAMERON VS. HAMPTON.

The Truth About the Death of the Ex-Senator's Brother James.

"A Soldier" in the Boston Post.

The Washington reports contain a statement to the effect that Mr. Simon Cameron publicly accused General Wade Hampton of shooting his brother, Colonel James Cameron, while a prisoner, with his own hand. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Cameron made so absurd a charge in the face of well-known facts. The circumstances of Colonel Cameron's death at the first Bull Run fight were fully brought out in an investigation made by the committee on the conduct of the war regarding alleged "rebel barbarities." Colonel Cameron's orderly, who was near him at the time, testified that, the regiment being under fire, the Colonel, while giving an order to one of his company officers, was hit by a musket ball and instantly killed, and never spoke after he fell. His body was at once conveyed to the rear by eight soldiers, four of whom were shot while doing so, showing the severity of the fire. It was then placed in an ambulance, which in the ensuing rout was captured by the enemy. There was some testimony, that of Mr. Cameron himself among the rest, that the remains of his brother were afterwards treated with some indignity, but that was all. It is worthy of remark that Captain Ricketts, commanding a regular battery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the same battle, while denouncing several Confederate officers by name for their treatment of him in the strongest terms said: "Wade Hampton treated me like a kind and generous enemy, giving me two bottles of ale which he rode some miles to bring." Either Cameron or Hampton are grossly slandered in this Washington report. Which is it?

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Professor Charles A. Seely delivered an interesting discourse on "The electric light." He said:—The electric light is supposed by many to be among the most recent of electrical inventions; but this is not so, for Sir Humphrey Davy exhibited it in the year 1810, employing for the purpose a galvanic battery of 3,000 cells. Since that time it has been familiar to professors of chemistry and their students at all the large colleges. But it was regarded only as a curious fact or a brilliant illustration of science. At first the great cost and the annoyances in its management did not give a resting place for a suggestion that it would ever become a useful light. Probably, also, Davy was the first to exhibit the electic light of the incandescence of platinum and carbon; perhaps his incandescent light is insignificant in the light of the arc.

The March of Improvement.

In the year 1840 we commenced to have greatly improved generators of electricity, so that electricity came to be cheaper and more manageable In 1844 the first patent for it was issued, and that to an American. From that year there has been a stream of patents constantly increasing in volume. The electrical generators have been steadily improved and the conditions of producing the light are better understood. Electricity is now cheap and we know how to use it. To-day the solid and permanent success of the electric light is achieved and guaranteed. Experience in its constant practical use as a light house beacon extends to fifteen years. I consider it establised also that all the desirable qualities and properties of gas-light are found in the electric light and that the electric light has desirable qualities in addition. The relative cost of equal quantities of gaslight and electric light will generally determine which should be used, but there will be many cases in which the advantages of electric light will be so conspicuous that gaslight will not be thought of. I do not want to be understood as saying that the electric light is going to take the place of gas for all purposes, but for beacon lights, lighting streets, theatres, public and private picture galleries and libraries there is no doubt it will supercede gas. If you could get the same quantity of light out of gas, the heat would be stifling; and again, the electric light is much better for the eye. Some people suppose that light depends on heat, but it has been demonstated by Dr. Draper that there is no relation at all between light and heat. I believe there are no mechanical equivalents of light and heat.

Popularity of the Electric Light.

You see I am very favorable to electric light. It was used fifteen years ago in England and France, and to-day it is used by all civilized nations, in light-houses and on steamships. We here have the best improvements in the electric light, and there is no good reason why we should not have utilized it ten years ago. The electric light was subdivided and used for illuminating purposes in a private residence at Salem, Mass., thirteen years ago In our youth none of us saw an illumination greater than that produced by five or six candles burning in a room. Now, we would not sit in a room under a light that was not as strong as that produced by fifteen or thirty candles. That makes me think that when we have the electric light it will not be a cheaper light than gas, as we will want still more light. About twelve years ago Horace Greeley was a member of an association to promote the success of the electric light, in which he took a great interest, and his paper published some articles at the time which treated the subject very intelligently. You read in the newspapers a good deal about the difficulties which lie in the way of dividing the current or dividing the light. This idea of a difficulty in dividing the light is a bugbear. Some people seem to think that when you divide the whole you will not have two halves left.

Easily Subdivided.

What is there in nature that cannot be divided without leaving all the parts that were equal to the whole? There is not anything under heaven so easy to be divided as electricity, all that is necessary being to divide the conductors of the current proportionally. It has been shown by scientific men in England that the same effect can be produced by the electric light at 400 as at 100 miles, and at the same expense. I suggest that the difficulties in the subdivisions of the electric light are not greater than those that were met with in distributing water and gas over large cities.

GOD IN NATURAL LAW.

This was the subject of Mr. Joseph Cook's lecture in Association Hall, in New York, Thursday evening last. The lecturer was listened to with the closest attention from the beginning to the end, and for clearness of conception, closeness of logic and force of rhetoric, we never read anything better from Mr. Cook. The *Tribune's* report of it is so good that we copy as follows;

Suppose to-morrow morning the sun should rise with letters inscribed across its face that could be seen and understood over the whole earth: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of Hosts" One would suppose that at the sight the dusky tribes would leave their idols, that civilized peoples, their literature, politics and art would feel the approach of a vernal season, and that in time the dolorous stream of the ages would be turned into a new channel. To those who see with the true eyes of science the sun is thus inscribed, and yet not the sun alone, but the fields, the woods and all nature. I undertake to affirm that I am not going out of the range of the work of the theologian in speaking to-night of the relations of religion and science. I revere specialists who dig down in the wells of inquiry, but we must have those who will stand above the curbstone and tell men what is the result of all this boring into the bowels of the earth. And now, speaking as the friend of the specialist, I propose to say that the universe is sustained in the workings of natural law by the same power that created it. God's will is natural law. I do not preach Pantheism. We are sure of the Divine permanency and transcendency Christian theology declares that God billows away beyond all that is finite.

I am to address you on the proofs that matter cannot originate force or motion—that natural law is simply the fixed method of Divine action. Any one can comprehend it who remembers that inertia is one of the properties of matter. I am neither denying or affirming the existence of second causes. Only matter and mind exist in the universe. No one doubts this. Matter cannot originate force or motion. We know mind as something that can move itself; matter, as something that cannot. All force and motion must have an immediate origin in the mind. But the planets are moving now; they must be moved by a mind; the motion must originate in a mind. Gravitation is the *present* effect of a will. There are only matter and mind, but matter is handcuffed.

A short time ago an earthquake shook the northern part of this State. Dancers in a ballroom, terror-stricken, left it to pray; gamblers left their games and began to pray. It is traditional that profane men in a storm begin to pray. It is because God is so near that he is visible. If we could bind this presence upon our foreheads, we should start up electrified for spiritual action. This is precisely the glory of the best part of modern literature. It is the power of Carlyle and Richter that they have lived in the presence of the Divine hope. This was the secret of the power of that great poet and philosopher who stood with us when I was last here. But the proof—the proof from science: You have in your room a clock and an ivy plant. The clock is a piece of mechanism, but it is inert matter, and did not put itself together. Did the ivy put itself together? Certainly not. There must be mind behind both. That force that has choice cannot be matter; it must reside in mind. The clock runs by the operation of the law of gravitation outside of itself. No one of man's works runs by a law within itself. But there is no nature outside of nature for nature to run by Outside of the mill wheel is the power of gravitation moving it, but outside of the wheel of the universe there is no second wheel moving it. You can't send nature by express. I am told that atheism is the professed creed of hundreds of half-educated men, but if you analyze it you will find it nothing better than French materialism. Why, Felix Adler is not much better than a French atheist. He said the other day, "They call us atheists, and let us thank God that we are atheists" But if matter cannot move itself, then welcome to the truth of the awfulness of God's presence in every part of space When once this truth is reached we come within the light of that Mount that could not be touched.

(Communicated.)

A communication appeared in last week's *Watchman* in regard to "that Greenback Republican supper," which is quite in keeping, so far as lack of truthfulness and contemptible slurs are concerned with the usual tone of that paper. Allow me to correct some of its mis-statements and repel some of its intimations While it may be true that Messrs. Mahaffey and Dunham, the two gentlemen to whom the *Watchman* scribler so amusingly alludes to as "one of Cameron's pet P. M's., and the other mogul of disappointed factions of all odds and ends," and of whom some of the good things so temptingly arranged for the supper by Mrs. Weaver's skillful hands—and which men purcessed and paid for—were somewhat interested in getting up the affair, it is also true that the "prime movers and most active persons" in it were Colonel Joseph Royer and Doctor Hensyl, two of the most pronounced and reliable Republicans in the county, and W. G. Comerford Esq., who, although he has heretofore acted with the Democrats, seems to have seen the error of his ways as he did more to accomplish the defeat of the old rebel sympathizing party in our borough than any life-long Republican in it, working for the defeat of his old political associates with all the zeal of a new convert. Neither of these gentlemen can truthfully be accused of greenback proclivities.

Mr. Weaver, the proprietor of the Howard House, at which the supper was had, is a very respectable gentleman, who pays his bills with as much promptness and punctuality, I venture to say, as the *Watchman's* scurrilous correspondent. The fact that he is comparative stranger in our place should secure him immunity from such low attacks as this scribler has been guilty of. Being a German, he may not speak the English language quite so smoothly as the would be smart correspondent of the *Watchman*, but this should be no excuse for making him the butt of ill-bred ridicule. The supper was a very respectable affair, gotten up by very respectable gentlemen and in a very creditable manner, and although its avowed purpose was "a sort of thanksgiving over the defeat of the Democrats" in this district, that is no reason the correspondents of Democratic organs should not tell the truth about it, or should attempt to scandalize those concerned in it.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

A GUEST THAT WASN'T HUNGRY.

Cholera is raging with unusual severity in Morocco. In one small village thirty-six out of thirty-seven persons have already died.

NEW YORK

Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest Fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the house-wife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

The interests of

Skilled Labor

Are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandize, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal, and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time

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19 dc 4t

WM. WOLF.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico

are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

WM. WOLF.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run a follows:

		WESTWRD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	7 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 03 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadalphia	11 45 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 25 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renova	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renova	8 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 18 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
	arr at	Harrrisburg	3 55 a m
	arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Par cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

—CHRISTMAS!—

Each succeeding year makes plainer the fact that there is a rapidly growing taste for Holiday Gifts, combining usefulness with beauty and correct taste.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have made very extensive preparations for supplying the prevailing taste, and have now on daily exhibition the largest stock of useful and beautiful articles ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. An examination will convince any one that almost every department of the house contains articles more appropriate for Christmas offerings than gifts of silver or gold.

All who find it inconvenient to visit Philadelphia, are cordially invited to make their selections and order their goods through our



MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Of late the business transacted through this department has been so heavy as to necessitate the employment of additional help, but the perfect system in practice enables us to promptly answer every request for samples, and to fill at once every order in the most satisfactory manner.

Below we give a necessarily brief list of articles especially adapted for Holiday Gifts.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
COL'D BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
H'NDK'RCHIEFS in FANCY BOXES.
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS.
RUFFLING AND SCARFS.
GENT'S NECKWEAR OF EVERY STYLE
FANCY HOSIERY.
SILK HOSIERY.
UNDERWEAR IN SILK, WOOL, CASHMERE AND MERINO.
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENT'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.
INDIA AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.
LADIES' COATS AND SUITS.
CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS.
BOYS' CLOTHING & OVERCOATS.
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS.
PIANO, TABLE AND ORGAN COVERS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
NAPKINS TO MATCH.
TOILET REQUISITES.
BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
CARRIAGE LAP ROBES.
SILK UMBRELLAS
JAPANESE LACQUER GOODS.
CELLULOID TOILET SETS.
POCKET BOOKS.
WRIST WARMERS.
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.
FANS, ETC.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.
DRESS GOODS
PRINTS AND CRETONNES.
&C., &C., &C.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES

Twenty-Five Cent Dress Goods,

Especially Adapted for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Our greatly enlarged store room, this season, enables us to comfortably accommodate the many hundreds of our customers who may have heretofore found difficulty in getting waited upon at our crowded counters.

The price of everything is guaranteed to be absolutely the lowest.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in

HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*. E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte, Pa

Dec 5.

AUCTIONEER'S CARD. — Philip Teats, who has had large experience as an auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county. He speaks both German and English, and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do, will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 17 ap.

Harness, Saddles, &c.

The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY

now offered at the old stand Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house. Bellefonte. oct22'68tf.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 7nov9m

C. T ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER. Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building, my28 74 tf.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT,
President. Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

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W R. CAMP'S

POPULAR..

Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business.

I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length oftime.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

J. D. MURRAY

[Successor to J K. Miller & Son.]

Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs, an Druggist's Sundries, Ful stock of Confectioneries.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS For Medicinal Purposes

THE BEST BRANDS

CIGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS IN STOCK.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Have secured the services of Dr. J. F. Alexander, who will attend to the Compounding of Prescriptions. 28 mar. 1y.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done n fashionable style. 1 july

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Me 28 mar, y

C. C. CONNER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announe to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage 6decy

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured with-out the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St. New York; P. O. Box, 4586. 10oct y

Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may81 72

J. C. M'ENTIRE, DENTIST, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Penns Valley that he has permanently located in Centre Hall where he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. All work warranted or no money asked. Prices low to suit the times. 31 jan. y.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

(Successor to J. H. Sands,)

Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies, etc., etc. Candies, Spices, Nuts, Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

D. F. LUSE,

PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining

OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,

Buggies,

& Spring WagonS.

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 8 tf.

CHEAP KANSAS LANDS!

We own and control the Railway lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the GREAT LIME-STONE BELT of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 33 inches per annum, one third greater than in the much-extolled ARKANSAS VALLEY, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.

Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild Stock will live all the year on grass! Living Streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in WA-KEENEY, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request.

Address, WARREN, KEENEY & Co., 106 Dearborn St., Chicago, Or Wa-Keeney, Trego co. Ks. 25ap10m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec. 19, '78.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—For Pure Drugs go to Zeller's Drug store, Brockerhoff row. 14 nov 3m.

— Read this week's supplement.

—Brown's, near the depot, is headquarters for grain and coal

—Read the prospectus of the N. Y. Herald, one of the best papers printed.

—Don't forget to get your Presents at Dinges' next week.

—Frank Weaver, of Aaronsburg, killed a hog which dressed 566.

— George Moyer of Pine Creeks mills, in Haines, has bought an interest in the mill at Linden Hall, and will go there in the spring. Mr. Cowher has rented the Pine Creek mill.

—Mr. George Swartz, one of the oldest citizens of Penn tp., died on 11th inst. His age was about 81 years. For the last ten or twelve years his mind has been impaired, the result of a fall in his saw mill about 18 years ago.

—If you wish to buy a Christmas gift for a friend, go to Dinges' confectionary. A big lot of all kinks of holiday goods just unpacked—and the very things to please the little ones and big ones too. Cleve will sell them low. Call and see.

—Mr. George Hoffer, long a citizen here, left this week for State College, where he takes charge of a public boarding house. Success to him. The traveling community will find his house a No. 1 place to put up at.

—For the largest and finest assortment of Christmas toys and confectioneries, go to Cedar's confectionery, next door to Newmans. A wonderful stock.

—Mr. Andrew Harter, of Marion tp., is ahead. He reports killing a Chester white hog which dressed 595 pounds, and a beef that dressed 1064. He wishes to know who can beat that.

—We are creditably informed that a new democratic paper will make its appearance at Bellefonte, about the beginning of 1879, with reliable, old-school democrats for its ed's and prop'rs, who possess ability to make it what an organ at the county seat should be.

—Drop in and see the large and fine assortment of Holiday goods in immense variety, at Dinges' new store.

—The thirty-second annual session of the Centre County Teacher's Institute, will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9, a. m., closing Friday, Dec. 27, 1878.

—If you want pure drugs and medicines, go to F. P. Green's drug store, the oldest establishment in the county.

—SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mrs. Harriet I. Marks, widow of Alfred Marks, who died a number of years ago, attended the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening in company with her youngest son, and shortly after being seated complained of feeling ill and requested her son to take her to the door for air They were met in the vestibule by Worrall Marks, and the two assisted her to the lower step on Brown street, where with the remark "I am dying," she breathed her last. She was aged 60 years, and died of that now common malady, heart disease.

Mrs. Mary Ann Landis, mother-in-law to Geo. Buffington, sheriff elect, an aged lady living at Yeagertown, was spending a few days at the farm of Mrs. Barbara Price, in Ferguson's Valley, and on Saturday morning last fell over suddenly in the yard from a stroke of paralysis, cutting her face somewhat. She died in less than half an hour. She was in her 63d year.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

—The best, most profitable and most useful Christmas gift you can make for a man or boy, is a suit of clothes; a hat, boots, coat or overcoat, or a whole suit, and the best place to get it and save money, is at Newman's, at the Eagle Clothing Hall. He has the largest, best and cheapest assortment in the county.

—When you buy any thing you always want the worth of your money. There is one place at which you never fail in getting your full money's worth, and that is at Sechler's grocery, where you get the best of everything and at low prices. Call in with them, housekeepers.

—Dr. Foot's HEALTH MONTHLY has been published for three years and has established a reputation as a health journal Thousands of papers quote, and their readers appreciate, its articles. And yet the HEALTH MONTHLY with its sixteen royal octavo pages is offered at only Fifty Cents per year. Send for sample copy. It will be mailed free. Dr. E. B Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, etc., is its Senior Editor, assisted by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who is also in practice with his father All the readers of Dr. Foote's publications can consult the Doctor free upon any subject relating to health or disease. A cheap popular edition of Plain Home Talk embracing Medical Common Sense is sent by mail, postage prepaid, for $1 50. You better enclose a $2 00 postal order for both the book and the HEALTH MONTHLY. Address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York City.

—THE HOME COMPANION.—We have received a copy of a neatly printed and illustrated eight-page paper of the above name, published in the interests of young folks. It seems to us to be just the paper the boys and girls want, as it furnishes, at a low price, a large amount of interesting and instructive reading, including stories by popular writers, letters from young folks, puzzles, anecdotes, etc. The subscription price is 60 cents per year, semi-monthly, or 35 cents monthly. Liberal premiums are offered for clubs, and we advise the boys and girls to send for sample copies, which are offered free by the publishers, S. L. Thorpe & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

—Godey's Lady's Book for January has been received, which is a splendid number, and the proprietors will make the twelve issue for 1879, the best that ever left their press, notwithstanding the great reduction of the yearly subscription from $3 to $2.

—Try the Howe before you get any other sewing machine—A. C. Moore, agent, Milesburg, will give you one on trial.

—If you want the best fitting and cheapest shirt in the State, or any other clothing, go to the Eagle Clothing hall, there's the place where you get it.

—Ask for Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, if you suffer from coughs or affections of the throat. The best remedy out.

—Farmer's L. L. Brown gives best prices for grain.

—Bring your butter, eggs, poultry, lard, apples, potatoes, rags, tried fruits, vinegar, etc., etc., to Dinges' new store, where you get highest Prices for everything.

—Joshua Walker, on last Friday night, at Newport, R. I., purchased a quantity of pork and taking it home proceeded to salt it down. His wife soon after discovered that he had been trying to make a brine with white sugar. She was seized with a fit of laughter, which she continued for several minutes when she expired. Moral—buy your pork and other things already prepared at Sechler's and you save your wives and money.

—The Milesburg school board was divided as to having a Bible in one of its schools—3 to 3. The dead lock was reported to the court and a new board appointed. The three who voted against Bible for the schools, singularly enough, were Presbyterians. The newly appointed board will vote in favor of the Bible, and Milesburg will be happy and its salvation we trust secure.

This Bible question arose from the fact that our young friend and excellent teacher, Mr. Bible, was an applicant for the Milesburg school; his rival was a school mistress, Miss M'Clintick—and the board voted three for Bible and three for the lady, and the result was that the school was not opened on account of this dead lock, which lasted for weeks with fruitless ballotings, and the court had to appoint a new board.

—CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The M. E Congregation of Centre Hall, purpose holding a Fair and Festival, on Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2. On New Year's day a "big" dinner will be served. The Festival will consist of Fancy Articles, Ice Cream, Cakes, Oysters, etc.; and will be closed with a grand Concert, by the Jubilee Singers, of Bellefonte All lovers of music should avail themselves of this opportunity, as the troupe comes highly recommended. Admittance 15 cts.; Children under 12 years 10 cts.

—The weather was cold and cloudy the last five or six days. On Wednesday morning it commenced to snow.

—Go to Dinges' for groceries, notions, cigars, tobaccoes, candies, toys, soaps, perfumery, novelties, flour, brooms, stationery, hose, stockings, gloves, etc, etc.

—LODGE FURNITURE.—The old Furniture belonging to the Odd Fellows' lodge of Centre Hall, consisting of Chairs, Desks and Carpet, will be sold at public sale on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at 6 p m.

By order of the Lodge.

—The Holidays, Christmas and New Year,—are at hand. You will want to lay in a stock of nice and goods things for your tables—now then just go to Sechler's grocery and you get the best of everything —fresh, pure and cheap. They have laid in a special holiday stock of all kinds of groceries, at reduced prices and offer extra inducements to all buying of them between now and the holidays Go and see what they have, including the finest confectioneries.

—Very suitable Holiday presents can be purchased at Green's drug store, in the Bush house block. Call and see what he has.

—HORSES POISONED.—The stable of Mr. Samuel Keefer, of Upper Augusta township, was entered on Sunday night, November 24th, and three horses poisoned. One died on Monday morning and two were saved by application of the proper remedy. One of his hogs was also poisoned. The parties indulging in such tricks when discovered will learn a lesson long to be remembered. Suspicion rests upon several persons.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

—The Texas Tribune says; "the late 'atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of Coughs and Colds, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is in greater demand than ever." Price only 25 cents.

Three sisters living in Dyer county, Tenn., have given birth to sixty children. Three other sisters at Somerset, Ky., have each brought forth twins thrice.

—Albert Kauth, on Bishop street, manufactures all kinds of candies, and is stocked with all kinds of Christmas goods Call and see his goods.

—Go to Brown's, near the depot, with your grain, you get the highest prices there. He keeps the cheapest coal, and all kinds.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE, P. O. H.

At the annual convention held at Bellefonte last week there were present about 350 delegates, representing almost every county in the state, the inclement weather in the early part of the week kept many grangers away, who had expressed a desire to attend.

There are now in good and full standing, about 500 organizations of grangers in the state, and the order is in a much more prosperous condition than it was a year ago.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term:

G. M.—Col. Victor, E. Piolett, of Bradford county, re-elected.

Treasurer.—William Yocum, of Berks county.

Secretary.—Col. R. H. Thomas, of Cumberland county.

Overseer.—Leonard Rohne, of Centre county.

Grand Lecturer.—Samuel R. Downing, of Chester county.

FROM VENANGO.

DEMPSETTOWN, Pa., Dec. 9, 1878.

A traveler going through Dempseytown would naturally come to the conclusion, that hard times never reached that flourishing village, from the fact that new buildings make their appearance in all directions. Mr. C. A. M'Clintock's house will be finished about Christmas, which will be one of the finest buildings in this country, located on Grove Avenue Geo. K. Weber moved into his new house, November 5, '78, when he had a public dinner for all the workmen that worked at his house, and at night he was serenaded by his numerous friends, about fifty in number, who were invited into the house, and partook of a sumptuous meal; and they claim they never had a more enjoyable time. Mr. A. J. Dempsey has refitted a very comfortable house for his aged mother which adds a great deal to his credit. B. F. Hazlett has built a fine little house in the suburbs of Demseytown, known as Canada hill. Mr. John S. White has built a stable on his lot on Canada hill, this fall, and also built a carpenter shop in the village, located on Grove Avenue. Messrs. Balzer & Weber have built a blacksmith shop on Main street and doing good work, which is very pleasing to our farmers. Wm. Aurand has moved his house back about twenty feet from the sidewalk, and painted it, and it now looks like a new house Mr. Amos Richenbroad has bought the old school house and fitted it up and made a hand some dwelling house out of it, and is occupied by a man from beyond Cooperstown, who is building a stave mill about one-half mile south east of Dempseytown. Mr. John Marsh built a new house this summer, located on Market street, north east of the Marsh hotel. A company from Rouseville bought seventy-five acres of land from Jeremiah Herring, ¾ of a mile south east of the village of Dempseytown, and are building a steam saw mill there, which will make it very convenient for parties who anticipate building next summer. The school Directors of Oakland township deserve a great deal of praise for building such a grand school house in Dempseytown; the house is a two story building with a capacity for 75 in each room. Mr. J. M. Haslet is teacher in the upper room, and Miss Alice Meals is teacher in lower room; they are both first class teachers. Buildings in contemplation next summer, by the following: J. N. Weikal, a house; W. H. Weikal, a house; R. C. Duncan; these buildings are calculated to be good and costly buildings, also, the Methodist church will be finished next summer which was commenced last summer, but on account of hard times it was not finished, which, when finished, makes four churches in Dempseytown. The Dempseytown shooting club met on last Saturday for the purpose of having a social match, and resulted as follows: In the forenoon W. J Weber came out victorious, and in the afternoon Charles Weber (son of Geo. K. Weber) and A J Dempsey took the purses. I will not forget to mention that A. J Dempsey did some fine shooting; he made a string of three shots 200 yards, off hand, that measured 6½ inches, which is considered No. 1 shooting by the best of marksmen; the club in general did good shooting, which makes them a little conceity and the talk of sending a challenge to the Jamestown, N. Y. club, which is headed by H. V. Perry of that place; and they (Dempseytown club) would send a challenge to the marksmen of Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., provided they would do the shooting themselves, not go to Union county to get a man to shoot for them, like they did a few winters ago. Jonas Weber, J K. Weber, James Carter and others, are in Forest county woods hunting, and the last report was, that they had killed three deer and captured a cub bear, and no doubt will kill more since the weather is more favorable for hunting.

A MARKSMAN.

OUR ALTITUDE ABOVE THE SEA

The following table, taken from the report of the Geological Survey of the State, shows the elevation in feet above the sea of a number of points along the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Philadelphia 32, Lancaster 259, Harrisburg 320, Lewistown 500, Huntingdon 622 Spruce Creek Tunnel 761, Altoona 1178 Kittanning Point 1594, East End Tunnel 2126, Gallitzin 2161, Mineral Point 1414, Conemaugh 1225, Johnstown 1184, Blairsville Juncton 1113, Latrobe 1006, Carr's Tunnel 1208, Greensburg 1091, Penn 974. Manor 942, Irwin's 884, Larimer's 866, Stewart's 791, Wall's 751, Braddock's 829, Hawkin's 833, Swissvale 923, Homewood 925, East Liberty 918, Roup's 882, Shady Side 856, Lawrenceville 780, Pittsburg Depot 741, Corner of Liberty and Water sts, foot lamp post 721.3, Crest of Allegheny Mountains in Clearfield county, head of Moshannan Creek 2611, Bellefonte 744, Hollidaysburg 953, Roaring Spring 1196, Martinsburg 1569, Ebensburg 2022, Indiana 1317.

PRINCESS ALICE DEAD.

London, November 14 —Princess Alice, whose death from diphtheria is announced to-day, was the second daughter and third child of Queen Victoria. She was born in 1843, and in her nineteenth year was married to His Royal Highness, Prince Louis Frederick William, of Hesse Darmstadt, who is six years her senior. She has been the mother of seven children, one of whom is dead. Princess Alice was always considered by the English people, as one of the most amiable and charming of the members of the royal family, and her death will be widely mourned This is the first death among the children of the Queen of England, of whom there are eight now living

CHOLERA AND STARVATION IN MOROCCO.

Despatches received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Tangier give deplorable accounts of the condition of affairs in Morocco. The cholera still ravages the country, and unless the outside world comes to the relief of the people a fearful decimation of the population by starvation threatens the land. At Casa Blanca 1,369 deaths by cholera, smallpox and typhoid fever occurred in thirty seven days. The misery at Tangier caused by the cessation of business as well as by the epidemic is on the increase, the only communication with the outside world being with Gibralter semi-monthly for flour and other food supplies. Cholera and famine are carrying off hundreds in the City of Morocco. At Saffi and Mogador the epidemic still prevails. At a small village near Alcazar the cholera and fever swept off thirty-six out of thirty-seven of its inhabitants.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Pittsburg, December 13.—A horrible accident occurred at the American iron works this morning, by which Patrick Shannon, the assistant, was instantly killed and his body torn to shreds. Shannon had gone upon the platform to examine a line of shafting when his clothing was caught by a pulley and his body drawn on to the shaft, which was making 240 revolutions a minute. Before the machinery could be stopped his body was torn to pieces and scattered over the mill. Portions of the remains were thrown three hundred feet.

TWO MURDERERS BURNED BY A MOB IN NEBRASKA.

Chicago, December 12 —A dispatch from Omaha says two men, named Ketchum and Mitchell, accused of stealing stock, and who recently killed a herder named Stephens, who were trying to arrest them, were, on Thursday night, taken from the sheriff of Custer county and his posse, by an armed mob of men who tied them to a tree and burned them both to death.

SNOW STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Peoria, Dec. 14, 1878.—The snow storm which commenced yesterday morning at daylight still continues. Railroads are blocked and travel is generally impeded. No such storm has been known here for fifteen years.

THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

New York, December 9.—Henry Lahr's stable, on West Fourth street, burned this morning. Thirteen horses were suffocated. Loss $3,000.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S LEG AMPUTATED.

Columbia, December 10.—Governor Hampton's wounded leg was amputated to-day, about six inches below the knee He is doing well.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many people travel about in the cars, few are acquainted with the whistles and signals which regulate the movements of the trains. It sometimes happens it is very important to know them. The following is the signification of those most commonly use:

One whistle—"Down brakes." Two whistles—"Off brakes." Three whistles—"Back up." Continuous whistling—"Danger." A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down.

A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal for "starting"; swung at a right or crosswise the track, to "stop"; swung in a circle, to "back the train."

A red flag waved over the track must be regarded as a signal of danger. So of other signals given with energy. A red flag or red light hoisted at a station, is a signal for train to "stop." Stuck up by the roadside, is a signal of danger on the track ahead. Carried upon an engine, it means a train is on the track.

Here is a case of colored bulldozing that will do for Blaine and the Tribune to howl over for a week:

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, 1878.—The day before yesterday Samuel Jacobs and Elbert Gatling, colored, were tried in the Inferior Court, at Winton, N. C., for an assault and battery with intent to kill Marcus Williams, colored, for voting for J J Yeates, the democratic nominee for Congress in the First North Carolina district. The prisoners were decided guilty and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for six months each.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Brief biographies of all noted British or American authors, from earliest times to the present, with specimens from their writings, making a work not only thoroughly entertaining and useful to all intelligent readers, but nearly indispensible to people of culture. The newly revised and beautiful edition contains over 3,000 pages, and the entire work, in eight handy volumes, is furnished, free of express or mail charges for $2.00 in paper, $3 00 in cloth, or $4 00 in half morocco The publishers sell only to subscribers direct, instead of giving dealers and agents the usual 50 or 60 per cent. discount to sell for them, which accounts for the remarkably low prices. Special inducements are offered to those sending early orders. Specimen pages with full particulars, sent on request by postal card by publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

David Shepherd, of Bridgeport, Conn., aged twenty-two years, boarded with a widow aged fifty plus. David was not prompt in paying his board. And so it chanced that he owed the painful sum of $100 She told David that she would forgive him this debt if he would marry her. He promised, rash youth! to lead her to the hymeneal altar, and she gave him, imprudent widow! a receipt in full. Then, it must be told, David backed out, and refused to marry the ancient lady. She has appealed for justice to the laws of her country, and the young but perfidious David is now defendant in a breach of promise suit.

The new line of freight steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, sailing as the "Blue Star Line," was inaugurated on Saturday by the departure of the pioneer steamer Devonshire, with 294,000 pounds of cotton, 926,250 pounds of lard, 50 654 bushels of wheat, 214,000 pounds of beef, 525,000 pounds of provisions, 20,259 pounds of tallow, 45,000 pounds of dressed pigs. The fresh meat is hung on hooks in a large air-tight refrigerating apparatus located mid-ships, the temperature in which is to be kept down to thirty-eight degrees. This is attained by means of a coil of iron pipe around the apparatus, through which a stream of cold water is constantly passing. About ninety tons of ice, sufficient to last the vessel until her arrival at Liverpool, was placed on board.

A new-born baby was thrown from a car window near Altoona a week ago, where it was found alive but died soon after. Circumstances lead to the belief that the woman took the cars at Newport for Illinois. She was arrested and gave her name as Catharine Hoffman, Liverpool, Perry county.

On Sunday masked men surrounded the house of John Stull, near Summerville, Tex., and threw a torpedo inside. Upon the inmates rushing out they were shot at and Rufus Smith and John Stull were killed. Smith's wife and baby were wounded. The assassins are unknown.

A murderer in Delaware has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, to stand one hour in the pillory, to receive sixty lashes and to be imprisoned for life. H G. Brown, convicted of manslaughter in having wilfully wrecked a train, whereby four lives were lost, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $4,000 and to imprisonment for five years.

A Japanese steam vessel, the Tokishima-Maru, left Osafa for Awa on the 28th of October. A few hours later some gun powder in the cargo exploded and every one on board, ninety-five souls in all, perished.

There is very seldom so remarkable a revival of religion as that which is now occurring at Fall River, Mass. The whole city is declared to be moved by the power of the gospel. Hundreds of men and women with some children have been converted, including some of the most intelligent of the population. On the streets in offices, shops, banks, stores, mills, conversions are occurring—religion is the universal topic of conversation. No place is large enough to hold the meetings in; and all agree that incalculable good has been done.

In the Snyder County Court Israel Erb is now on trial for the murder of John Kinsler, December 8, 1877. Kinsler and his wife were found burned up in their house, and money scattered around over the floor in small amounts, which pointed to the fact that a robbery and murder had been committed. At the opening of the case five men were arraigned for the offense, but an application was made for separate trials, which Judge Bucher granted, and Erb was called. Ex-Senator Dill is among counsel for defense.

David Shepherd promised to marry a Bridgeport widow, who was much his senior, on condition that she would release him from a debt of $150 for board; but he refused, after getting a receipted bill, and she has sued him for breach of promise.

An engineer in Denver was crushed under his wrecked locomotive, and could not be readily taken out. He endured the agony two hours, and then cut his throat with his pocket knife.

The Emperor Wilhelm says he never feels better than when he is at home "in his own Berlin" There must be no place like home, considering how only a few weeks back the old man was peppered with buckshot in the Unter den Linden.

Gov. Hartranft has reprieved Sharp and McDonnell, Mollie Maguires who were to be hanged at Mauch Chunk next Wednesday, until January 18th 1879.

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder in coal mines at Earlington, Ky., blew to pieces a train of cars and killed a negro.

—The Musical Convention of Centre Hall is postponed until further notice

They are still looking around for a King for Bulgaria. We nominate Charly M'Cormick.

Queen Victoria is a little unwell. Other folks get a little sick too sometimes.

The senate passed Mr. Edmunds electoral bill. We printed the features of it in last Reporter.

Ten to twenty inches snow, last week in western Missouri. Twenty-two inches in Kansas, with fearful storms.

—The merits of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup are acknowledged by all who have ever used it for the diseases of Infancy. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Hampton is improving.

A FEW DROPS OF AMMONIA WILL SAVE MUCH WORK.

House-keepers should purchase a supply of ammonia to use in house cleaning. The husband has everything to lighten his labors. Now suppose his wife had her bottle of ammonia to use. she takes a basin of water and a clean cloth, puts on a few drops of the fluid, and wipes off all the dirt; it is worth more than a half day's hard labor and does not hurt the paint either. She could put a few drops in her dishwater, and see how easily the dishes could be cleaned; a few drops on a sponge would clean all the windows in the sitting room, making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains off teaspoons too, and a tablespoonful in the mop-pail would do more toward washing up the kitchen floor than ten pounds of elbow grease applied to the mop handle. A housewife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. If she does not do it, the fault is her own in a great measure.—Farm and Fireside.

Sulphur for diphtheria: Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur for older children and adults, brought to a creamy consistence with glycerine; dose—a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Results: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

For hog cholera use a mixture of soft soap and milk. Pour soap suds of wash days into the swill barrels, it will make hogs thrive.

Galls on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

MARRIED.

Nov. 28, Mr. Theophilus Pletcher, of Howard, to Miss Mary A. Hall, of Mount Eagle.

Dec. 5, Mr. Wm. H. Brown to Miss Sadie C. Sanders, both of Mount Eagle.

Dec. 1, Wm. H. Packer, of Beech Creek, Pa, to Miss Flotilla S. Bolopue, of Eagleville, Centre co., Pa.

Dec. 6, Mr. Joseph H. Eckley, to Miss Callie Snodgrass, all of Mill Hall, Clinton county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., George Swartz, Sr., of Penn twp., Centre co, Pa, aged 81 years, 7 months and 10 days. [Stephenson county (Ill.) papers please copy.]

On the 18th, in Potter twp., Jacob Sprow, aged 75 years.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE —In the Common Pleas of Centre county, No 99, Aug. T. 1877. Lev. Fa. No. 141, Aug T. 1878

Thos. McCoy use of the heirs of Wendell Bartholomew, dec'd, vs. George Bartholomew.

The auditor appointed by the said Court to distribute the funds in Sheriff's hands, arising from the sale of defendant's real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 3rd day of January 1879, at his office in Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock of said day, where all parties interested may attend. W. F. REBER, Auditor. 19 dc

AUDITOR'S NOTICE —In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 258, Nov T. 1877. Lev. Fa. No. 113, Aug T. 1878

Bellefonte B. and L. Association vs. Ruhl and Gault.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Ruhl and Gault, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to his duties at the office of Alexander & Bower, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 13th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., of which all parties take notice.

H. A. McKEE, Auditor. 19 dc 3t.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR 1879.

We will pay the Postage and send The New York

Weekly World,

An Eight Page Newspaper, From Now Until January 1st, 1880, FOR ONE DOLLAR, 50 Cents for Six Months, OR 10 Cents to January 1, 1879.

Now is the time to FORM CLUBS.

Read the following:

TO CLUB AGENTS.—An extra copy for club of ten, separately addressed The Semi Weekly World for club of twenty, separately addressed. The Daily World for club of fifty, separately addressed

TERMS: Cash in advance. Send Post Office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills sent by mail will be at risk of sender.

Addition to club lists may be made at any time in the year at the above rates.

Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders to "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row New York. 12dec3t

The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODs IS COMING IN

AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE *Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.*

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY. KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP. ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

NEWMAN King Clothier of Centre county.

IS SELLING Winter Suits $3.50. IS SELLING Over Coats $2.50. IS SELLING Underwear 20c. IS SELLING Boots $1.75.

AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION.

Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES 3 Oct 3m.

THE PLACE—S. & A. LOEB.

For 25 years we have been the leaders

IN LOW PRICES,

and for the same length of time have demonstrated the fact beyond dispute, and are selling all classes of goods cheaper than ever.

NOTE OUR PRICES:

SALT, $1.00 PER SACK OF 200 LBS.
SALT, $1.50 PER BARREL OF 280 LBS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS AT 5 CENTS PER YD.
DRESS GOODS AT 8 CENTS PER YD.
ALPACAS AT 15 CENTS PER YARD.
LADIES MOROCCO BOOTS AT $1.25.
MEN'S BOOTS FOR TWO DOLLARS.
LADIES BLACK COATS as LOW as $2.50.
With an assortment never equalled in this county.
BLACK all WOOL CASHMERES at 50c.

We carry the largest and cheapest stock of Clothing in Centre county—see our goods before purchasing

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

All accounts remaining unsettled after Jan'y 1, '79, will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection

WM. M ALLISON, JAS. A BEAVER, Executors.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 90.
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3 00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 18c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal.	Retail	By Car. Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

JOHNSON'S SILK FELT INSOLE PHILA SEPT. 24. 1878

Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the Silk next to the foot. A sure relief for Rheumatism and proof against Cold and Damp Feet. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.

Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods. D W JOHNSON. 19 dc 4t 323 Arch Street, Phil'a.

NEW MILLINERY STORE AT MILLHEIM.

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

Takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Millheim and vicinity, that she has opened a New and Elegant STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS, on Saturday, October 19th, 1878.

A full line of choice and fashionable goods always on hand at popular prices

Dressmaking, and all kinds of FAMILY SEWING with the new 6-tie Plaiter and Trimmer for making all kinds of side knife, box and fan Plaits; Fluting, Quilting, and Zephyring, will be a prominent feature of business. 24 oct 2m.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The books and vendue notes of the late Dr Peter Smith, dec'd., have been left with Wm. B Mingle, where all interested will please call and make settlement without further delay, as after January 1, 1879, the books and notes will be placed in hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection by legal process.

24 oct tf CHARLES SMITH, Ex.

PRIVATE SALE.—A CHOICE FARM AND HOUSE AND LOT.—The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp., Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFatten, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others, is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new, a FRAME BANK BARN, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm.

Also one HOUSE and LOT situated in Boalsburg, Centre county, the house is 2 stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings, also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also 2 acres and 123 perches of excellent land situated near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg, within two squares of above house

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. Sept 5 tf

The most useful present For Your Wife, Intended wife, mother, or sister, is one of our Nickle Plated and Polished Fluting or Crimping Irons. 4 Irons on one handle and at greatly Reduced Prices. King reversable Fluting Iron, $3 50. Home Fluting and Crimping Iron, $2.75. SENT PREPAID on receipt of price.

Hewitt Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. Box, 868, or 166 Penn Avenue An Agent Wanted in this County. 14nov6t

W. B. SHAFFER, SHOEMAKER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity that he has opened a new shop in the old Bank Building. New work turned out according to style, and all kinds of repairing neatly done, and on short notice. Prices reduced and to suit the times. 7 feb.

CENTRE HALL Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SINKS, WASHSTANDS, CORNER CUPBOARDS, TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of John Rishel, dec'd, who was executor of the estate of Peter Durst, dec'd, as shown by the first, second and third partial accounts filed, and also to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the fourth and final account of the said executor as filed by the said administrators, and make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day. D. F. FORTNEY, Auditor. 12 dec 3t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT WORK NOW IN PRESS. THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED. For terms and territory apply at once to The Henry Bill Publishing Co, Norwich, Conn. 12 dec 6t

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO. 591 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes and Views, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns, Each style being the best of its class in the Market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.

Convex glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 12dc6t

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Supply Teas to Druggists, General Dealers and others, packed in handsome sealed packages of one pound each, in canisters of the same capacity, and 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. boxes.
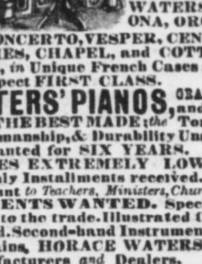
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Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

New Pianos $125

Each, and all styles, including GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT all strictly first class, sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 36 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO. 5 sept 1y 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

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HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC., JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

BARGAINS.

Bargains! Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS, BOOTS and SHOES! also a LARGE VARIETY of CHILDREN'S SHOES, at LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store, opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

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He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov1

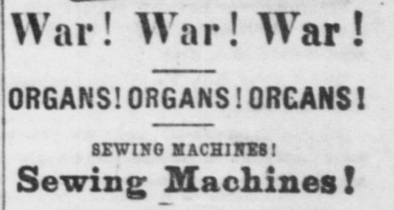
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— Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Housework.

Washing, mopping, baking, churning;
Next day ironing must be done,
And the busy housewife findeth
Little rest till set of sun.
Then the knitting and the sewing
With the buttonholes to make;
Oh, the patching and the darning,
How they make our fingers ache.
But of all the varied duties
That we busy housewives find,
I do think that washing dishes
Is the most provoking kind.
Why, the times they must be handled,
O'er and o'er, day after day.
Almost makes one wish the china
Were in bits for children's play.
Now, don't tell me I am wicked—
I know that as well as you;
But somehow, when I am weary,
Dishes make me feel so blue.
And the only cure I've found yet
Is a paper or a book,
When my family are settled
Each in his own cosy nook.
I know well that very many
Have obtained the needed grace;
With a patient, cheerful spirit,
All life's petty ills to face.
Oh, that I were of that number!
Then, with heart for any fate,
I might, with cheerful spirit,
"Learn to labor and to wait."

New York Fashions in Furs.

The fashionable furs of the season are seal, beaver, otter, chinchilla and mink—seal and otter leading the list. Undoubtedly the richest-looking fur that is worn is sealskin, hence its continued popularity over all others. The beauty of sealskin consists in the density of its fur, and its dark, rich color. For fineness of fleece and depth of color the Shetland sealskins are chosen, but these are very scarce and very high-priced. The strong Alaska skins, with thick, warm pelt, are preferred for garments that are to be subjected to hard service, as they are more durable. Well-made seal sacques have the pile of the fleece turned upward, as it then naturally falls backward and opens slightly, thus showing the depth and thickness of the pile effectively, and giving a darker look; for this reason, when stroking the fur with the hand the strokes should pass upward, as down strokes make the fur too smooth and glossy. Sacques that have the fewest seams are commended, as the pile is apt to wear off in the seams.

New seal sacques are made slightly longer, and now the favorite length is from thirty-five to thirty-eight inches; individual height has, of course, a modifying influence. Double-breasted fronts are stylish, and may fold over straight from the throat down, or else be turned back *en revers* like a gentleman's coat The collar is broader than that of last year. Coat sleeves without cuffs are preferred, as cuffs are thick and clumsy about the wrists. In the way of fastening, passementerie and links of fur are both used. Occasionally seal sacques are found reaching almost to the wearer's feet, but, although very handsome, they are exceptional rather than in accordance with the general style, and from their great warmth better adapted to a colder climate than that of New York. There is a fact connected with sealskin that ladies would do well to remember. After it has been exposed to rain or snow it should not be left damp, but should immediately be well shaken and spread out to dry in a room where there is no artificial heat; i brought in contact with the heat of a fire while wet the fleece will be matted together and defaced.

A great advantage that fur has over every other fabric is that it is so very and so universally becoming. Its depth and softness lend a charm to a fair complexion greater than that imparted by dark velvet. A princess dress exhibited at the Paris exposition was made almost entirely of the darkest and finest seal fur, opening on a plaited train of magnificent black faille. The opening was tied with knots of ribbon, the tablier was of plaited faille, and extended to the bodice, forming a plastron.

Silk circulars and dolmans are exceedingly fashionable, and the majority of these wraps are lined with squirrel-lock fur, but exclusive styles show elegant and expensive linings of ermine, sable or chinchilla. A very rich garment is lined with chinchilla and trimmed with the same. A very handsome dolman has deep, wide sleeves, and its length is forty-eight inches—long enough for distinction, but not to conceal the trimming upon the bottom of the dress or to be felt as a burden. It is made of thick black silk, lined with squirrel and bordered with beaver, pointed with the white hairs, which are set in with the needle and form a charming addition to a deep, dark fur. This trimming is five inches in depth, and imparts to the garment a most elegant appearance, which is heightened by the thorough and harmonious design of the fastenings.

A very popular garment, of French design, is a sacque cloak of medium length, with short side forms somewhat in coat shape; the front lays on the left side, and the collar is shawl shaped. This is very handsome made of black satin, lined with squirrel fur and bordered with beaver.

Sealskin hats and bonnets, the latter trimmed with ostrich tips, are very dressy. One of the most fashionable shapes worn is the countess, a large hat with raised brim and of dashing design. It is trimmed with a long, full brown ostrich feather placed across the front and around the crown, the stem concealed by a bird, made of seal fur. The turban, the Brighton and the princess are other shapes, the latter being in the style of the English walking hat and is trimmed with an ostrich feather. —*Herald.*

The United States Army.

The annual report of the commanding general of the United States army, shows that there are 7,829 enlisted men in the ten regiments of cavalry in the army, 2,630 men in the five regiments of artillery, and 11,205 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, making a total of 21,664. Besides these there are in the engineer batallion 190; permanent and recruiting parties, music, boys and recruits in depots, 1,121; enlisted men detached on general service, 372; ordnance department, 344; West Point detachments, 190; prison guard, seventy-one; hospital stewards, 188; ordnance sergeants, 114; commissary sergeants, 348 and Indian scouts, 340, a total of 1097, making the whole number of enlisted men in the army, 27,761.

General Sherman's report concludes as follows: In conclusion I beg to state that from personal inspections and from official reports, I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition, and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; that it has met promptly and cheerfully every call of duty and of hardship; it has accomplished an amount of work which, as General Sheridan has well said, "No other nation in the world would have attempted with less than sixty thousand or seventy thousand men."

Snow and Clear Skies.

It is a familiar fact to inhabitants in Alpine districts that avalanches rarely fall while the sky remains covered, whereas they fall rapidly and in great number, especially in the morning, when the heavens are clear. On this account the monks of the great St. Bernard do not leave the convent in the latter case. M. Dufour attributes this more frequent fall of avalanches to the lowering of temperature when the sky is clear, especially before sunrise. The small filaments of ice which retain the snow on the sides of the mountain then contract and break and the snow begins to slide, carrying down other portions below. It is known that very slight disturbances, the flight of a bird, a few words in a deep voice, etc., suffice to bring down avalanches.

A young lady who has a young man "keeping company" with her, who is employed in a telegraph office, calls him "the electric spark."

Romance of Bismarck's Daughter.

On the conclusion of their honeymoon the bride and bridegroom will join the chancellor and his family at Varzin, where a family gathering is contemplated about Christmas time. Separation from his daughter is said to have been very painful to Prince Bismarck, who is devotedly attached to this, his favorite child. She had been his faithful companion for many years. While her brothers were at the university or in the army she rarely left him. In former years, when Prince Bismarck was still a passionate horseman, she often accompanied him for hours in his rides over the plains and through the woods of Varzin. Owing to the attachment existing between the father and his daughter many doubted whether she would ever marry. These suppositions were not groundless, for she was no longer young when she contracted her first betrothal with Count Wend von Eulenburg, a young nobleman of eminent capacities, who had won her heart during his stay at Varzin as an attache on the chancellor's staff. This engagement was a very happy one. The day of marriage had been fixed and the invitations were on the point of being issued, when suddenly the bridegroom was attacked by a severe illness, which, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, terminated fatally. At his (the the young count's) burial, the Iron Chancellor was so moved that he wept bitterly. On the expiration of the time of mourning many youths of noble birth aspired to the hand of Prince Bismarck's only daughter. She refused, however, the most tempting offers, until, moved perhaps by the entreaties of her family, she finally admitted the attentions of Count Rantzau, whom she had known when a child. Some pretend that he was smitten by her charms even in their earliest youth, when he, as a boy at the gymnasium, waited for the young countess, then a little damsel, to carry her books from school. Count Rantzau a descendant of an ancient, noble, but not very wealthy family, was, after an honorable termination of his university course, for some time an officer in the Third regiment of the Prussian Uhlans of the guards. He subsequently changed his profession and entered on the diplomatic career. On account of his great talents and general accomplishments, he attracted the attention of Prince Bismarck, who not only attached him to the foreign office, but often invited him to his house. During the congress the count acted as one of its secretaries, a distinction which gave rise at the time to some envious reports. As Count Rantzau is in possession of a yearly income of only about 3,000 thalers, a sum certainly inadequate to maintain a household worthy of the daughter of Germany's leading statesman, a handsome dowry, asserted by some to be 500,000 thalers, was bestowed by the chancellor on the young couple.

Diphtheria and its Treatment.

Diphtheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may be spread by contact of the mucous surfaces of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is to a limited degree epidemic. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis. As soon as the bacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this bacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water. This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and pretty certain to arrest the disease. The great cyclopedia of Ziemessen on the practice of medicine gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open are matters of nursing often neglected; but, with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterizations which go together in its later stages. As to the origin of diphtheria, the weight of testimony is that it belongs to the class of filth diseases, but further than that its source is not clear. Families which would be scandalized at the suggestion of untidiness are attacked, while others of filthy surroundings escape. This simply shows that our sense of cleanliness needs cultivation, so that we may discriminate between what is offensive to the system and what offensive to our falsely-educated tastes. The farmer's wife, to whom the closed and carefully-dusted parlor or the preternaturally scrubbed floor are the essentials of neatness, may endure the proximity of a sour swamp or of the kitchen cesspool for years without taking offense. To many a careful and laborious housekeeper, a chance cobweb or the children's "litter" of a few hours' play will outrank in heinousness a defective drain for the cellar or a badly conducted privy.—*Springfield Republican.*

Tigers at Auction.

A score or more of men assembled in the menagerie in Central park, New York. The king of beasts resented the intrusion and roared with such force that he shook down the monkeys who were hanging by their tails from the wires of a cage in another building. The monkeys rubbed their heads and chattered till they aroused the bald eagles. The eagles screamed so loud that the red little birds in another cage were terrified into a pale pink, and the one-legged storks, who were standing around and speculating on the length of time the seals could stay under water, actually went so far as to let down another leg from underneath their feathers, and looked as though they were going to move into different tracks for the winter. While this commotion was going on without, the noises within the room of cages had become bewildering and almost deafening. The Bengal tiger, presumably a royal one, seconded the lion's objections to the intrusion. The hyenas pawed up supposititious graves and laughed fiendishly. The panthers slid their sleek hides around over their bone work and gave forth deep gutturals. The lionesses put in their roar and the sun bear fondled his paw with increased industry, and gave forth a sound as though he were winding himself up to join in the general outcry. And the black wolf stood on his hind claws, pointed his nose toward the zenith and howled dismally. The other animals stopped to listen to him, and he stopped for the reason that he only started because the rest of them were making noises.

Then Auctioneer Burdett said: "Gentlemen, the two tigers in those cages yonder and the one up in that cage, will be sold by order of the collector of customs. The terms are cash. What do I hear for the three tigers?"

Calvin Witly started them at $20. John Nathan, in behalf of Barnum, bid $30. The tigers leaped to $70 by ten dollar jumps, when Robert Robertson bid $80 for the three. They rapidly went up to $210, where they hung for some time and then went as high as $250, at which figure they were sold to Mr. Robertson.

At a dinner recently given by a well known English peer, one of the guests, a very young man, made himself obnoxious by persistently laying down the law on every possible subject, and talking long and loudly. At length he expressed, in no measured terms, his hatred of a class of people whom he called Philistines. An elderly gentleman, sitting opposite to him, mildly inquired, "And pray, sir, how do you define a Philistine?" The host interposed, saying, "I will give you the information. Philistines are persons who are inconvenienced by the jaw of an ass."

CARPETS.

Where They Come From, Who Use Them, and How Made.

Carpets come from the East, says an American paper, and their manufacture dates far back into antiquity. The Babylonians made them; they formed a noted branch of manufacture in Turkey and Persia before they were known in England. They belong to that Oriental luxuriousness of taste which was the exact opposite of the Saxon. The Mohammedan who prostrates himself many times a day upon the ground found it convenient to have something on which to kneel and which he could easily carry with him, while a like habit of sitting cross-legged upon the floor made the same material first a comfort, then an ornament to his house. To these uses we may probably trace the custom in all Oriental countries, copied largely by France, of having carpets in one piece and then to only partially cover the floor, or of the use of rugs merely before the principal pieces of furniture. It is only in America, England and Germany at the present day that carpets are universally used covering the entire floor, and where the plan of waxing floors, as in France, is almost entirely unknown. Those who have painfully walked through some of the palaces of Europe, shuffling along in felt slippers, or endeavoring to stand upright without them, realize the comforts of a well covered floor, as well as the great addition to the beauty of a well-furnished house.

It is somewhat singular that the English should have been so late as they were in discovering the utility of carpets, for while they did not need them for the act of worship, the climate would naturally suggest such an addition to warmth. Yet we learn from history that as late as the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth rushes were used, even in the palaces, though carpets had been imported to some extent from the East. Shakspeare occasionally refers to them, and Bacon, who was contemporary with him, describes a reception thus: "Against the wall, in the middle of the half-pace, is a chair placed before him with a table and a carpet before it;" from which it will be seen that the first carpets in use then were the same as we find in the East now, mere squares or rugs. At that day they were considered as luxuries, and for common daily use the English adhered as tenaciously to their straw and rushes as they do now to their roast beef and ale.

Not much is known of the earliest Eastern fabrics, but as these nations change but slowly it is safe to assume that the first carpets were thin tapestries, made by hand, as they are made at the present day. The process of fastening tufts of woolen into a warp with the fingers was exceedingly slow and tedious, but this is of small account in countries where labor is of so little value. The same process in France at the present day makes the Gobelins tapestries of immense value, so that they rarely, if ever, come into the market, but are reserved for royalty. Many years are sometimes occupied in producing some of the more ornate pieces. Portraits and pictures of birds, animals and flowers are accurately and beautifully reproduced, and what is more wonderful is, that the artist does his work with the back of the tapestry toward him. He can only see what he has accomplished by going round to inspect it when he stops for dinner or leaves at night.

From this tapestry has sprung undoubtedly all our modern carpets. When the manufacture was taken up in England, devices were employed to multiply the fabrics and to cheapen them. This led to hand-loom and subsequently to machinery and the use of power. Good imitations of Turkish carpets were made at Axminster, and were called after the name of the town. Few people have any idea of the process of manufacture. It is one of the few remaining branches of Turkish industry.

The methods of work in the ancient towns of Oushak, Honia and Ghoirdofs are of the simplest and rudest description. A vertical frame supports two horizontal rollers about five feet apart. The warp, of any required length, consisting of an upper and lower thread, is wound around the upper roller and the ends fastened to the lower one by the girls, who sit cross-legged in a row before the frame. Each workwoman has a certain width allotted to her, and proceeds to knot the tufts which form the pile in rows, using different colors to form the pattern. The tying of the tufts and the picking out of the various colored wools, which hang in balls over the frame, is carried on with surprising rapidity, the pattern being worked solely from memory. Yet with the aid of the rude frame, a pair of shears and comb, the workers contrive to produce the most harmoniously colored and certainly the most durable carpets in the trade. European taste has done much to foster this manufacture, but has never been able to improve it. A livelier class of goods is produced to meet the American demand than those used by transatlantic purchasers.

It would be interesting to follow the growth of this manufacture, and to describe the machinery by which it is produced, but that is impossible here. It is only fair to say, however, that no country has made more rapid strides than this branch of manufacture.

More has been accomplished in one hundred years than in all the centuries preceding. Public taste, united to a desire to economize, has led to an immense production of ingrains, three-plys and Brussels, and this demand has stimulated the inventive genius of the weavers and artists, until, in colors, designs and quality of fabric, there is nothing left to desire. It is a perfect mystery how goods uniting such qualities of beauty and of substantial wear can be produced at such prices. The ingrains can be had as low as the home-made "rag" carpet, and the Brussels as low as the ingrains were formerly, while in the latter there is hardly an end to the patterns that may be produced.

The largest concern in America runs 700 looms, and employs thousands of hands. There is a different form or manner of mechanism employed for every carpet, from the methodical East-lake to the elaborate Queen Anne. Wonderful effects are produced in tapestry.

He Got the Pass.

There are those who are constitutionally opposed to granting favors to their fellow-beings—an uncomfortable class, who deserve no consideration from any one. Then there are those who are continually thrusting their favors upon others—a class almost as uncomfortable to get along with, especially as the recipient of their attentions is invariably left under a sense of obligation. But there is a class of favors which may be accepted without any such feeling, since they cost the giver nothing, either in time or money, yet are invaluable to the recipient. A poor fellow who had been badly injured in a railroad accident out West "drew the line" admirably. He was a brakeman, and had been hurt in the discharge of his duty. His home was in the East, and the road which he had served passed him to the terminus of its line. The next did the same, and also the next; but at last he came to a superintendent who hesitated. The poor fellow pleaded his case. He was a railroad man. He had been hurt at his post. He had been passed by all the other roads. "All very well," said the superintendent; "but I can't see my way clear to give you a pass. If you were working for a farmer, and were to get hurt in his employ, would you expect another farmer to get out his team and take you to the next town?" "No, sir," said the brakeman; "not that exactly, but if he was hitched up and going my way, I should think he was mighty mean if he wouldn't give me a ride." He got the pass.

A farmer of Boise City, Idaho, catches 400 rabbits a day. Along his fences he places traps, boards hinged upon pivots above deep pits; the rabbits jump over the fences and light on the boards, which tip up, spill their occupants into the pits and reset themselves. About 400 rabbits a day is the yield. The farmer gets a cent bounty for each ear. The rest of the rabbits he feeds to his hogs.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Directions for Pruning.

M. Du Boreuil, in a work on pruning and training fruit trees published in France, lays down the following rules based on the fundamental principles underlying the whole method:

1. The permanency of form in trained trees is dependent on the equal diffusion of sap.
2. Prune the strong branches short but allow the weak ones to grow long.
3. Depress the strong parts of the tree, and elevate the weak branches.
4. Suppress the useless buds on the strong parts as soon as possible, and as late as possible on the weak parts.
5. Nail up the strong parts very early, and very close to the wall.
6. Delay nailing the weak parts as long as possible.
7. Suppress a number of leaves on the strong side, and leave them on the weak side.
8. Allow as large a quantity of fruit as possible on the strong side, and suppress all upon the weak side.
9. Bring forward the weak side from the wall, and keep the strong side close to it.
10. The sap develops the branches much more vigorously upon a branch cut short than upon one left long.
11. The more the sap is retarded in its circulation, the less wood and the more fruit-buds will develop.
12. To retard excessive growth, either during autumn root-prune, or remove the trees, or in the spring expose the roots to the sun, and keep manure and water from them; retarding the excessive vigor of the tree leads to its fruit-bearing.
13. Keep the fruits as far as possible vertical, and their stems lowermost.
14. Let the leaves lap over the fruit till nearly ripe, when the light as well as heat must be allowed to bear on the fruit.

Poultry Notes.

Keep a barrel in the hen-yard. Clean the hen-houses weekly, and throw manure into the barrel—then cover with a layer of dry soil or muck.

Flour of sulphur, dredged freely among the feathers of chickens or fowls that are afflicted with vermin, will cleanse them as if by magic. A very simple and inexpensive treatment to remove a great pest.

The average chemical composition of the flesh of poultry, when fit for the market, in 100 parts is seventy-four parts water, twenty-one parts nitrogenous or flesh-forming, three and eight-tenths parts fat and one and two-tenths half of salt.

A breeder of poultry says: "Every spring I procure a quantity of cedar boughs and scatter them plentifully in and around the hen-house. This is all that is necessary, as the odor of cedar keeps away lice. This remedy is cheap, simple and effective, and is well worth trying."

Doctoring chickens is a poor business at the best. It is true that valuable mature fowls are worth saving if they fall ill, when we know what their trouble is, and have a remedy for the malady they may be suffering with. But the attempt to doctor sick young chickens will scarcely pay. If the birds do not grow thriftily in the first three or four months after hatching they will never pay for the raising for any purpose.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following recipe for keeping eggs through winter, and says: "It has never failed during the twenty-five years that I have used it. It is simply to set the eggs on end as soon as gathered and keep them in a cool place. I have kept eggs laid in September until April, and they were just as nice to fry with ham, or any other use as new eggs. There is no use of any pickle. If the eggs are good and fresh when put in position, they will be good all winter."

Winter Management of Plants.

As there have been so many inquiries about the care of plants in the home, and they are such an unceasing source of delight to me, I will tell how I manage mine with perfect success. My large geraniums of last winter I put, early in June, into the border, and at the same time put well-wooded slips into wet land, and after three weeks, into the pots they are now in, and they are large slips, and I have had to pick buds off, though it does seem sacrilegious. My calla, fuchsias, oxalis, etc., I gave a long rest, only giving water enough to keep alive, and transplanted in September. My calla I treated in this way: Put charcoal for drainage, one pint hen manure, and fill up the pot with ground from the woods, and its large green leaves insure me that I have made no mistake. Pelargoniums the same as geraniums, if they were not so shy of their lovely blossoms. Carnations I have taken just from the border, and they have grown very thrifty, and I love them dearly; perhaps because they were always my mother's favorites. Begonias weltenisis I cut back in June, transplanted, and they are beginning to bloom. There has been so little said in the home about ornamenting our houses with ivies, I cannot refrain from giving my plan. Nothing can be prettier than dainty coliseum ivy for a basket, and the large-leaved ivies fill a place nothing else can. I give them plenty of water and sunshine all summer, and they will be fresh and green all winter without much of either; and can be twined over any defect, and add to the beauty of any spot. Hovas are fine for twining on pictures, but are such exotics that they need the warmest nook. —*Mrs. P. Smythe, in Inter-Ocean.*

Asparagus and Rhubarb.

W. D. Philbrick, writing in the *American Cultivator*, says: "After the frost has killed the leaves of the rhubarb and the stems of asparagus, it is a good plan to clean up the bed and give it a good dressing of manure. To be sure, this can be done in the spring, but the spring is usually a very busy season in the garden, and time as well as manure is more in demand then for other things. Moreover, the manure applied now becomes thoroughly incorporated with the soil by the winter rains, and is all ready for the early stalks of these vegetables in the spring. The method I generally follow is to clear off the stems and other rubbish from the bed and then run a small plow on each side of the rows lightly, so as to disturb the roots as little as may be; the manure, which may be rather coarse, is then spread along the furrows and covered by turning the loam back with the plow. A liberal dressing of ten cords or more per acre is needed by these vegetables to insure a good crop. If it is desired to plant a new bed of rhubarb it may be done in the fall, though the spring is preferable. The rows are usually made three and a half feet apart and a good dressing of manure applied in the furrow. The old roots are cut up so as to have one or two eyes to each piece or set, and these are planted about three feet apart in the rows. A few may be expected to fall, and will need replanting in May, when the missing places can be seen. If planted in spring it is a little less likely to miss growing evenly. Asparagus is always planted in spring."

Corns.

Corns are nothing more than thick ened, condensed scarf-skin, which, rising above the general surface, produce pain and pressure. They are always the result of an unequal pressure, made by an ill-fitting shoe or boot. A tight shoe, simply, never produced a corn, provided the shoe fit well, was equally tight at all points, so as not to produce unequal pressure. A tight shoe, however, should never be worn, as it impedes circulation and causes results equally as bad as corns. A shoe or boot too large, is productive of corns, especially if the leather is hard and unyielding. Such a shoe will be very apt to produce a corn wherever it touches sensitive parts of the foot. The proper way is to have boots and shoes made to fit neither too large or too small, but just right—and then, bathe the feet frequently in warm water, to remove the scarf-skin. This is the best cure, also, for corns. Bathe the feet every night in warm water, and remove all the scarf-skin possible, and wear only well-fitting shoes or boots, made of soft, pliable leather. Ignore fashion, and use common sense in selecting your shoes or boots, and corns will never trouble you. —*Adviser.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States

The destruction of the Pacific flour mills, in Brooklyn, caused an estimated loss of $200,000.

Christian K. Ross has not yet abandoned the search for his son, Charlie, and was recently following up a supposed clue to the missing boy in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Margaret Downing was kicked to death by her drunken husband in New York.

Sackett, Davis & Co., one of the oldest and largest jewelry houses of Providence, R. I. have suspended, with liabilities of about $220,000.

Dr. Mary Walker was arrested in Broadway, New York, for appearing in the street in men's clothes and attracting a large crowd, but was discharged by the superintendent of police. The "Doctor" was also refused admission at two hotels.

Sojourner Truth, who is considerably over 100 years old, and was born a slave in New York, lectured in New York city the other day.

S. R. Claxton, a wool merchant of Troy, N. Y., was robbed of $20,000 in bonds and securities.

The schooner Caledonia went ashore on Libby island, off the coast of Maine, and the captain and crew of five men were lost.

Virginia's State debt proper is announced to be $29,367,958.

Western and Southern States.

The fierce fight waged between two parties of men in Jackson, Ky., over the possession of a prisoner accused of murdering his wife, lasted nine days, during which several men were killed and a number wounded. Feuds growing out of political contests were at the bottom of the trouble. Barricades were thrown up in the streets and an almost continuous fire of musketry was kept up. Finally, notwithstanding desperate efforts on the part of the friends of Jason Little, the murderer, to release him, Sheriff Higgins succeeded in delivering him to the jailor of Madison county, where he was ordered for safe-keeping by Judge Randall. Gov. McCreary issued instructions for a special term of the court in Jackson as soon as practicable, to indict and punish all the persons who participated in the late disturbance, and also ordered the McCreary guards to be ready to march to aid the court if necessary.

A large boiler at Hayden's rolling mill, Columbus, Ohio, exploded while a number of workmen were standing around, killing two of them and seriously injuring six more. One of the victims had his head blown from his body.

A commercial convention at New Orleans adopted resolutions calling for the improvement of the Mississippi, and listened to an address by Jefferson Davis upon the importance of such action.

A gang of resurrectionists, consisting of five persons—two of them women—was unearthed by the police of Cincinnati. Two of the gang were arrested just as they had delivered the body of a colored girl to the Miami medical college.

The citizens of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled adopted resolutions of heartfelt gratitude to the people of all sections, for the help extended during the period of yellow fever suffering.

Chon Yow, a Chinaman, was hanged at Bridgeport, Cal., for the murder of a countryman, last May.

During a run on the Eutaw savings bank, of Baltimore, over $100,000 were drawn out in three days. The deposits amount to over $5,000,000.

Robert Brown, of Bertram, Iowa, has been caught counterfeiting silver half dollars.

From Washington.

The public debt statement for November shows an increase of $3,214,242.61.

A long address to the Greenback party has been issued by the central executive committee, from the national capital. The address congratulates the party upon its vote at the late elections, tells the Greenbackers to stand by their principles, and prophesies ultimate success. F. P. Dewees, as chairman *pro tem.*; Alexander Troup as secretary, Peter Cooper and others signed the address.

The President sent in a large batch of nominations to the Senate, including E. A. Merritt for collector of customs at New York; John S. Mosby, of Virginia, to be consul at Hong Kong, etc.

E. M. Boynton will contest the election of Dr. Loring in the sixth Massachusetts congressional district.

There are between 1,200 and 1,300 claims before Congress, to be disposed of by that body.

Secretary Schurz appeared before the joint commission having under consideration the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, and gave his views on the subject of Indian management. He stated that the real cause of Indian wars had been the breaking of treaties.

The Senate yellow fever commission has organized.

A dispatch from the national capital says: General Grant has finally determined to visit Asia before returning to the United States.

Foreign News.

A new Turkish ministry has been formed.

Suleiman Pasha, one of the leading Turkish generals in the war with Russia, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for misconduct during the war. He has appealed.

Upon the arrival of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Ottawa, the Canadian capital, they met with an enthusiastic welcome, and a series of festivities in their honor took place.

At the opening of the British parliament Queen Victoria's speech was presented by a royal commission. The document is short; refers to the war with Afghanistan, and asserts that there is every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe, made by the treaty of Berlin, will be successfully carried into effect."

The emperor of Germany, upon his return to Berlin after a long absence in search of renewed health necessitated by the wounds received from Nobiling's shot-gun, was enthusiastically received by the populace. The trade societies and public bodies generally paraded past the royal palace.

That portion of the British army invading Afghanistan by the Peiwar pass has gained a signal victory after a desperate struggle, capturing eighteen guns and occupying Peiwar-Khotal. The British loss was only about ten killed, including one major, and seventy wounded. The enemy fought bravely and lost heavily.

The British government is meeting with much opposition from the Liberal party in Parliament in regard to the war with Afghanistan.

From details received concerning the death of Pardo, formerly president of Peru, it seems that he was stricken down by an assassin while entering the Peruvian senate chamber.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution in the Senate, instructing the committee on agriculture to inquire as to the best means to promote agricultural interests .... Mr. Saulsbury introduced a bill regulating the redemption of legal tenders in gold and silver .... Mr Harris' resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of yellow fever was adopted, after which Mr. Matthews moved to take up the Texas Pacific bill, but the motion was rejected.... The military academy and fortification bills were referred to the appropriation committee. Adjourned after an executive session.

Among the bills introduced were several making appropriations for the improvement of rivers on the Pacific slope. ...The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Harris, Matthews, Lamar, Paddock, Conover, Garland and Eustis the yellow fever investigating committee, authorized by Mr. Harris' resolution .... Several changes in the standing committees were announced .... Resolutions were adopted calling on the President for information regarding postal and commercial intercourse with South American countries, and on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the Freedman's savings and trust company, looking to the winding up of its affairs. Adjourned.

House.

In the House, on the opening of the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress, sixty-three members failed to respond at roll call. The credentials of Messrs. Bailey, of New York, and Major, of Nebraska, elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Quinn and Welch, were presented .... The President's message was read, and after a long debate in regard to that portion of it relating to Southern affairs it was referred to the proper committee and ordered to be printed ... The military academy and the fortification bills were reported, after which the House adjourned.

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced, among them several to make the trade dollar legal tender or providing for its recoinage, to punish election frauds, to repeal the resumption act, etc.... The military academy and fortification appropriation bills having been considered in committee of the whole, were both reported and passed. Adjourned.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for documents in reference to Mexican relations .... A bill was passed correcting the error in the civil sundry appropriation bill in relation to the Hot Springs.... Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the punishment of banks which discriminate against the standard silver dollar, but it was not received. Adjourned.

Mr. Brentano, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the investigation of a charge of bribery made against him and others by a Washington newspaper.... It was ordered that the testimony taken by the Hewitt labor committee be printed.... Mr. Garfield reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of yellow fever, etc., and spoke in support of its adoption. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, also spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted. Adjourned.

A Portland (Me.) man has a mocking-bird and parrot which are on very good terms with each other. Occasionally their cages are placed together that they may enjoy a little social intercourse. The parrot will then thrust its poll through the bars and say, "Scratch my head," whereupon the mocking-bird will peck the parrot's head with its bill with an air of great gravity.

How to Be a Gentleman.

Do not betray the confidence of any one.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Never give a promise that you do not intend to fulfill.

Never give a present, hoping for one in return.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Never present a gift, saying that it is of no use to yourself.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

Never call attention to the features or form of any one present.

Never refer to a gift you have made or a favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company, Have good company, or none.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one present.

Never answer questions, in general company, that have been put to others.

Never call a new acquaintance by the first name, unless requested to do so.

Never lend an article you have borrowed, unless you have permission to do so.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology.

Never enter the room noisily; never fail to close the door after you, and never slam it.

Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful, you get your reward. You will get your punishment if you deceive.

Never enter a room filled with people without a slight bow to the general company when first entering.

Never fail to answer an invitations either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received.

Never accept of favors or hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities when opportunity offers.

Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do you will soon be known as a person of no business integrity.

Never cross the leg or put one foot over the other in the street car or places where it will trouble others when passing by.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not receive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.

Never examine the cards in the card-basket. While they may be exposed in the drawing-room, you are not expected to turn them over unless invited to do so.

Never, when walking arm in arm with a young lady, be continually changing and going round to the other side, because of change of corners. It shows too much attention to form.

Cost of the United States Capital.

Last June Congress called upon the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement of all money spent by the government, since its origin, in the District of Columbia. This statement has been prepared, and is full of interesting figures. The total expenditures for what may be called permanent improvements, including original expenditures, the cost of repairs, furnishing and keeping in order the public institutions in Washington are as follows:

The capitol	$17,184,691 13
The patent office	13,197,908 19
The treasury department	7,062,942 42
Streets and avenues of Washington	5,975,294 98
The state department	4,989,948 21
Loans, etc., to the District of Columbia	4,927,299 80
Benevolent institutions	4,732,446 92
Penal institutions	4,418,329 79
Water works	4,090,822 16
Navy department (including yard)	3,899,136 04
Department of agriculture	3,174,192 75
Smithsonian institution	2,305,420 36
Postoffice department	2,124,504 69
War department	2,044,061 42
Parks and public grounds	1,826,537 33
The executive mansion and grounds	1,649,449 99
The library of Congress	1,575,847 24
Bridges, etc.	1,290,568 12
The botanic garden	722,813 88
Works of art, paintings, statuary—Corcoran gallery	602,509 18
Canals	527,418 83
Miscellaneous	350,540 05
Fire department (buildings, engines, etc.)	199,299 60
Courts	78,486 82
Total	$92,112,395 8

Commerce in the Arctic Seas.

There is one hardy navigator who pursues a laudable ambition to explore the Arctic regions in the way in which all the early discoveries were made in other seas—by commercial ventures. This is Captain Wiggins. In 1877 he made a voyage to the Kara sea, the gulf of Obi and the mouth of the Yeniseiriver, on the Arctic coast of Siberia. His report of his experience there and the inferences drawn were that voyages could be made along that coast in summer all the way from the Northern ocean to the Pacific, and that they might be made commercially important An effort was made to interest the British admiralty in the subject and to induce the government to defray the expense of an exploration that would ultimately, it was held, develop a great trade in wheat. But the government would not undertake it. In the last summer Captain Wiggins repeated his voyage, and carried a cargo from Liverpool to the mouth of the Obi and returned with another of the products of the country. He made in that Arctic bay the singular discovery that a commerce more or less irregular now actually exists between the Siberian rivers and Hamburg.

A Problem Long Since Solved.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed indorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

A speedy quietus is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the early use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

We always take pleasure in recommending a really good article. Such is Vandervoort's Flexible Cement, for stopping all water leaks everywhere. You can render any thing perfectly water-tight with a 50c. or 75c. can of it. Sold by hardware and paint supply stores. Send stamp to Vandervoort, 116th st., New York, for circular. Agents wanted.

Pimples, Freckles, etc.

The most wonderful discovery yet known. Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only $1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th Street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pills. Best in the world.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *embonpoint* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 15th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly, Mrs. M. B. MYERS.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Dealers will, of course, often recommend an organ as best because they have it to sell, or can make more on it. But it has been demonstrated at all world's expositions for twelve years that those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. excel all others.

For throat diseases and affections of the chest "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

Valuable information—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent diphtheria, that most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Don't delay a moment; prevention is better than cure. No family should be without the Anodyne in the house.

To partially atone for our many sins during the year now closing we wish to expose a fraud. We refer to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. Sheridan's are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. This statement is true.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hon. C. R. Parsons, mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot 42 University Pl., N. Y.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot 42 Murray St., New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Native	08	@ 10
Texas and Cherokee	08	@ 08½
Milch Cows	45 00	@ 60 00
Hogs—Live	03	@ 03½
Dressed	03½	@ 04½
Sheep	04	@ 05½
Lambs	04½	@ 06
Cotton—Middling Uplands	09½	@ 09½
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	4 15	@ 6 50
State—Choice to Fancy	4 05	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08½	@ 1 08½
White State	1 09	@ 1 10
Rye—State	57	@ 60½
Barley—State	92½	@ 92½
Barley Malt	1 25	@ 1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	29	@ 31½
Corn—Mixed Western Ungraded	45½	@ 46½
Hay, per cwt	55	@ 70
Straw, per cwt Long Rye	50	@ 60
Hops—Good to Prime New Crop	08	@ 10
Pork—Extra Family Mess	8 50	@ 8 75
Lard—City Steam	06.00	@ 06.00
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, Bay	16 50	@ 18 00
" No. 2 Prince Edw'd	30 00	@ 30 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 35	@ 4 89
Herring, Scaled, per box	21	@ 21
Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 08½	Refined,	09
Wool—California Spring	11	@ 27
Texas "	15	@ 17
Butter—State Creamery	18	@ 35
Dairy	16	@ 21
Western Creamery	18	@ 29
Factory	06	@ 18
Cheese—State Factory	02	@ 08½
State Skimmed	03	@ 05
Western	02	@ 08½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	25	@ 25½

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra No. 2	4 95	@ 4 95
Wheat—Red Pennsylvania	1 04	@ 1 04½
Rye	58	@ 58
Corn—Yellow	48	@ 48
Sail Mixed	45½	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed	27	@ 28
Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 07½	Refined,	08½
Wool—Colorado	20	@ 28
Texas	18	@ 30
California	20	@ 25

BUFFALO.

Flour	3 75	@ 4 25
Wheat—Red Winter	87	@ 87
Corn—Mixed	40½	@ 40½
Oats	29	@ 30
Rye	50	@ 50
Barley	75	@ 1 09
Barley Malt	1 10	@ 1 20

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	04	@ 04½
Sheep	03	@ 04½
Hogs	04½	@ 04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	6 50	@ 8 00
Corn—Mixed	51½	@ 54
Oats— "	28	@ 31
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	35	@ 37
California	22	@ 23

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	04½	@ 08½
Sheep	04½	@ 04½
Lambs	04	@ 04
Hogs	04½	@ 04½

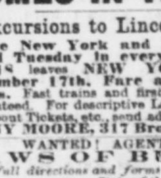
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	04½	@ 05
Sheep	04	@ 06½
Lambs	04½	@ 6


WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N.Y.

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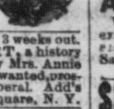
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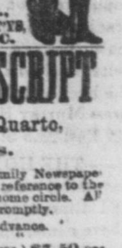
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